

# TUC chiefs strive to find way out of AUEW crisis

● TUC leaders tried to solve the crisis in the labour movement caused by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' refusal to comply with a boycott on government money for postal ballots  
● Mr David Bassett, chairman of the TUC economic committee, set out the conditions of "income determination" (page 4)  
● Mr Clive Jenkins told Congress that Britain had the lowest level of higher and further education of the industrialized nations (page 4)

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

Senior TUC leaders were making a concerted effort last night to find a way out of the crisis that is threatening a possibly permanent split in the ranks of the labour movement. Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, and a team of four members of the general council met leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) for the first time in a further attempt to hammer out a formula that could prevent the union's being suspended from the congress. The union is under threat for its failure to comply with the TUC boycott of government money for postal ballots.

With senior union leaders expressing increasing alarm at the consequences of losing the TUC's second biggest affiliate, the general council took a step back from the brink yesterday morning by deferring until last night any decision on whether to suspend the union under the TUC's disciplinary Rule 13.

In the meantime, Mr Willis with Mr. Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. David Bassett, general secretary of the general municipal and boilermakers, one of the prime movers of the original call to discipline the AUEW, met Mr. Gavin Laird, the engineering union's general secretary in an attempt to find a compromise.

Yesterday's sombre meeting for the general council heard a report from Mr Willis of Tuesday night's seven-to-three vote by the AUEW executive not to go further than they already had in meeting the TUC's demand for compliance with the boycott.

The talks yesterday centred on paragraph eight of the AUEW's eight-point statement on Tuesday night which emphasized that the union's policy-making national committee had instructed the union not to apply for further public funds until it had balloted its one million members on the issue again.

The main sticking point in the talks was over what if any recommendation the union should make and over how clearly the threat of suspension would be posed in the pre-ballot printed material.

But TUC leaders appeared last night to be increasingly willing to concede that the ballot would have to make the final decision on the issue. A confidential document given to the general council last night said: "It is not clear what attitude the executive council would be adopting and what recommendation they would be making in a forthcoming ballot."

"Nor is it clear what references there would be in any ballot to TUC policy and rules and the consequences of making any further application for public funds. Moreover, there is no indication about when the ballot would be held."

The peace efforts came after consultation between senior labour movement figures including Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, who was in Blackpool overnight after attending the TUC General Council dinner.

Mr Kinnock said as he left his hotel yesterday that it was not a matter of "either side backing down". It was a question of "getting each party to agree the other person's point of view."

He added: "The point is not that I would regret it if the AUEW were expelled, it is something that everyone would regret."

The document presented to last night's meeting of the general council, which adjourned to allow further talks between Mr Bassett, Mr Todd, Mr Willis, and Mr Bill Keys, chairman of the TUC's employment committee, and Mr Laird and two of his colleagues on the AUEW executive, recorded that the AUEW statement had pointed out explicitly that the union would make no further application for public funds until after the ballot.

But it said that that point did not meet the terms of the general council's direction of last week, that the union should take urgent and energetic steps to comply with congress policy.

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## Greece pledges action on terror

From Mario Modiano Athens

Britain's growing concern over the frequency of terrorist attacks against British tourists visiting Greece was emphasized yesterday by Mr Jeremy Thomas, the British Ambassador in Athens.

The Ambassador asked to see urgently Mr Thanasis Tsouras, the Greek Minister of State for Public Order, after Tuesday's grenade attack which injured 19 British tourists at the Glyfada Hotel near Athens.

The Minister reassured the Ambassador that Greece would co-operate fully with Britain and other partners in combating terrorist activity. It is understood that a range of techniques for improving co-operation, including the exchange of intelligence, were discussed.

Yesterday a British schoolgirl described how she pulled a toddler from the hotel swimming pool when the grenades were lobbed in.

Julie Malton, aged 10, from Tipton near Birmingham, said she was swimming with Bradley, aged 3, when she saw what she called a small black box fall into the pool from the street outside the hotel.

"I didn't know what was in the box but I thought it might be poisonous and Bradley might touch it so I pushed it away. I pulled Bradley's arm away from the box and put him on the edge of the pool and as I was getting out I heard a bang in the pool," she said. She suffered light cuts and shock.

The little boy ran to his mum who was screaming and then my mum called and I ran to her and blood started coming out of my mouth," Julie said. "I was a bit frightened and I came out in spots from the shock."

Julie and her father, Mr Terry Malton, were released from hospital on Tuesday. Her mother was unhurt.

"The blast was really loud," Julie said. "My Auntie Brenda was in the hotel and she's deaf but she heard it."

The Maltons were members of a group organized by the Birmingham Institute for the Deaf.

The institute director, Mr Robin Caley, said yesterday that eight members of the group had asked to fly home early. Three others were undecided and eight had decided to stay.

## A big day for the small BT investor

From Craig Seton Birmingham

There were far more empty seats than shareholders, but about 4,000 of British Telecom's new owners who turned up - looking more like day-trippers - enabled yesterday's first annual general meeting of the newly-privatised company to live up to its press billing as Britain's biggest shareholders' gathering.

Seating for 20,000 had been made available at Birmingham's vast National Exhibition Centre, and while pop groups such as Wham! or Duran Duran would have been disappointed at the sight of so much unfiled space, BT was well pleased with its first company outing.

Young and old, single people and entire families, including school children - small shareholders all and proud of it - made the journey from all parts of Britain for the meeting, the first since 1.75 million people shared a £4 billion stake in BT in last year's flotation.

The efforts of BT's expensive and sophisticated public relations exercise were far surpassed by the words of the "small" shareholders arriving with their sandwiches and flasks, and who spoke excitedly of being shareholders for the first time in their lives, and of, having a stake, - and possibly a voice, in Britain's biggest private company.

Security was tight, and television crews, and radio reporters were increased that the leaders of Britain's communications business had decided that filming and tape-recording was forbidden.

Among the first to arrive were Mr and Mrs Michael and Josephine Reeves, and their daughters, Nicola, aged 13, and Karen, aged 12, wearing their Sunday casual best.

Mr Reeves, a chartered accountant from Newcastle under Lyme, owns 800 BT shares, his wife 400, and the girls 200 each, bought out of their own savings. Mr Reeves said: "We came because clearly this is an historic meeting, and we hope it will be an education for the girls."

Mrs Beatrice Clark, a former gift shop owner from Torquay, now retired, owns 800 shares, and she travelled with her

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Julie Malton: at the hotel yesterday after hospital treatment for cuts and shock

## Russia may end space arms curb

Moscow (Reuter) - Tass said yesterday that Moscow will break its unilateral moratorium on deploying anti-satellite weapons in space if Washington goes ahead with a planned test of such weapons.

The United States said last month that it would resume tests of anti-satellite weapons, possibly this month, to deter Soviet threats.

"Tass is authorized to state that if the US holds tests of anti-satellite weapons against a target in outer space the Soviet Union will consider itself free of its unilateral commitment not to place anti-satellite weapons in space," the Soviet news agency said in a statement.

"The entire responsibility for the further developments of events rest entirely on the American side," Tass said.

The Soviet Union already has a rudimentary ground-based anti-satellite system and US experts say Moscow is conducting research into lasers that could eventually be deployed in space against satellites.

● GORBACHOV TOUR: Soviet Television reported yesterday that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev had left Moscow for Siberia, and was visiting the Tyumen oilfields, which produce more than half the Soviet Union's oil output (Richard Owen writes).

The visit follows earlier "meet the people" walkabouts in Leningrad, Ukraine and Minsk.

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## War powers widened, says report

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

Plans have been laid for the Government to take increased powers in wartime, according to an article in this week's New Statesman.

The powers are contained in three emergency powers Bills which have been drafted and would be submitted to Parliament when war was imminent.

The magazine describes the provisions of the Bills as "going far beyond previous emergency Acts or the Provisions of the Defence Regulations made in the Second World War."

The first Bill is reported to contain provisions for the creation of Ground Defence Areas (GDAs) around vital installations. Within these areas people become subject to military laws. Residents may be expelled.

The concept of the GDAs is not new. It is based on the fact that defence of an installation has to extend to an area from which saboteurs or enemy special forces could fire missiles into the installation using portable missile systems. It is no longer enough simply to defend the perimeter fence of an installation. The defence of the areas will be practised in next week's Exercise Brave Defender.

According to the New Statesman under the second emergency powers Bill the provisions laid down for GDAs would be extended to the whole country. The assets of private haulage and transport undertakings could be requisitioned and petrol would be released only in accordance with a priority allocation system. Food and agricultural stockpiles, and petrol and oil supplies would be subject to requisitioning.

Subversives could be detained without trial on the orders of the Home Secretary. British Rail would be taken over and press and broadcasting organizations would become subject to ministerial direction.

At the same time, under existing legislation, the Government would be able to take over British shipping and aircraft.

The third Bill is designed for a situation in which nuclear attack appears imminent. It would give the Government power to rule by decree. Laws could be enforced by ad hoc courts and summary penalties, including the death penalty, could be imposed.

Any goods could be requisitioned, and adults and children be directed to work in labour gangs.

## French air strike to hit flights

Paris (AP) - Six unions representing France's air traffic controllers have called for a day-long strike today. It is expected to affect French airports seriously. Some flights already have been cancelled and others will be delayed.

The 2,500 controllers want special allowances taken as part of their salary when calculating retirement pay. Airlines have recommended that travellers check for flight information.

## Unions prepare for pay deal

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

The TUC took its first tentative step yesterday towards a pre-election accord with the Labour Party embracing incomes after delegates had given Mr Norman Willis, the hard-pressed TUC general secretary, a warm standing ovation at Blackpool yesterday.

Mr Willis, criticized for his rostrum performance on Monday and Tuesday, was applauded enthusiastically even before he spoke in yesterday's debate on economic policy.

The strong expression of support for Mr Willis came as the congress passed a composite resolution which qualified a call for free collective bargaining by saying that it should be "within the framework of a planned and agreed economic strategy."

During what was his best speech so far in the congress, Mr Willis made clear that inflation and pay would "unavoidably" be on the agenda for the planned national economic summit which would take place between employers, unions and an incoming Labour government. So too, Mr Willis added, would low pay, pensions, investment, the plight of the unemployed and low-income groups.

The theme was also underlined by Mr David Bassett, chairman of the TUC economic committee, who told the congress that if public expenditure, investment and pricing policy were to be discussed by employers and government in a common forum then "from the trade union movement let us say that income determination must have its place in that process of agreed planning."

Mr Alan Tiffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, who proposed the motion, said that "by making unemployment a priority it will mean sacrifices by us and our members". He added: "We will have to take on the responsibility of explaining that we put jobs first."

Mr Tiffin had agreed to the removal from his original motion of an explicit reference to the need to give employment priority over resources available for pay in return for agreement by the left-led Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' supervisory section (AUEW Tass) to qualify the demand for free collective bargaining.

But in an indication that the argument with unions over pay bargaining could be revived next year, Mr Ken Gill, general secretary of Tass, said that the partnership that the TUC was seeking with Labour should not be "based on the redistribution of wealth among workers who have not got it. That is a recipe for division."

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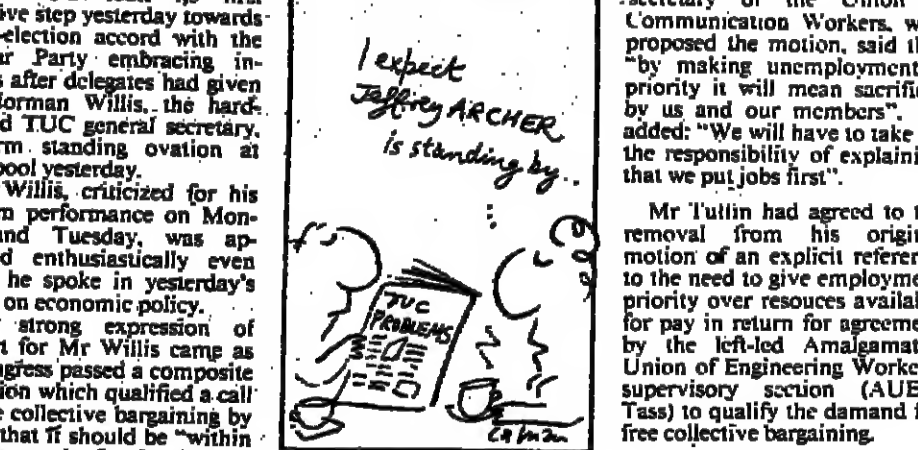
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## High Jump record nears 8ft

The world high jump record moved to within an inch of eight feet, the height of a crossbar in football, when Igor Paklin, of the Soviet Union, cleared 2.41 metres (7ft 11in) at the World Student Games in Kobe, Japan, yesterday. In attempting to raise the record further, to 2.43m (7ft 11 1/2in), he was told to hurry his jumps because the closing ceremony was due to begin. "I jumped 2.41 and thought I could jump higher but the officials urged me to hurry and I had no time to find the strength", Paklin said. The high jump was the last event on the 12-day programme and no one had expected it to run late in pursuit of a world record performance.

Paklin's height improved by one centimetre the previous mark set by his compatriot, Rudolf Pavarmatin, only three weeks before in Donetsk. His best before yesterday was 2.36m and he cleared 2.41m on his third and final attempt.

The method of jumping used by Paklin was the Fosbury Flop. Dick Fosbury, the American who introduced the method of jumping whereby the athlete launches himself head first with his back facing the bar, has never held the world record, though he did win the Olympic gold medal in 1968.

Photograph, page 19

metres	year	athlete
2.41	1985	Igor Paklin (USSR)
2.40	1985	Rudolf Pavarmatin (USSR)
2.39	1984	Zhu Jianhua (China)
2.38	1983	Zhu Jianhua (China)
2.37	1983	Zhu Jianhua (China)
2.36	1980	Gerd Wegag (EG)
2.35	1980	Jacek Wzola (Pol)
2.34	1978	Vladimir Yashchenko (USSR)
2.33	1977	Vladimir Yashchenko (USSR)
2.32	1976	Dwight Stones (US)
2.31	1976	Dwight Stones (US)
2.30	1973	Dwight Stones (US)

Raising the bar: 12 years of high-jump records (actual scale)

## Vital transport links

## Two-edged sword to Pretoria sanctions

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Goods trains can be seen each day trundling across the Bridge between South Africa and Zimbabwe, carrying food, machinery and minerals across the political divide separating black and white Africa.

During the same 24-hour period, up to 50 scheduled passenger flights will fly between airports in South Africa and 16 independent African states.

These transport links symbolize the economic interdependence which ties seven black African states tightly (and a number of others more loosely) to South Africa, whose political system they abhor and with which only one - Malawi - has full diplomatic relations.

The economies of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia are so intertwined with South Africa that economic sanctions against the white-minority Government in Pretoria would also have a severe impact on them.

They would not only be directly hit by such sanctions, as Zambia and Mozambique were during the 1970s by the Rhodesian embargo, but would also face possible retaliatory action by South Africa.

On July 29 President Botha warned that South Africa would deny neighbouring black states access to its transport and communications network, cut trade with them and expel about 1,500,000 migrant workers if sanctions were imposed against his country.

It is widely accepted that such a move would have a devastating effect on the economies of the seven nations concerned.

All make extensive use of South African railways and harbours for their imports and exports. South Africa is their biggest trading partner (apart from Zambia), and for four of them remittances from migrant workers form a significant proportion of their foreign exchange earnings.

Retaliatory action by South Africa, however, would be a two-edged sword. Who, for instance, would mine South Africa's gold and other minerals if migrant workers, who form the bulk of the mine labour force, were expelled?

The denial of transport links to the seven neighbouring states would cost South Africa millions of pounds a year in lost rail and port revenues. And although exports to black Africa (worth about £270 million during the first half of this year)

Continued on page 6, col 1

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# IRA greet King with mortar attack on police training camp

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Thirty people, including 20 policemen and women, mainly young recruits, narrowly escaped death yesterday when the Provisional IRA launched an attack with 18 mortar shells against the Royal Ulster Constabulary training school in Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh.

Later, the Sinn Féin chairman of Fermanagh's District Council, Mr Paul Corrigan, said he would not condemn the bombing, even if all those attacked had been killed.

The recruits, most of them aged 18, had just got out of bed and were preparing for breakfast when six mortar shells, packed with 45 lbs of explosives, hit the base. Three others landed inside the compound but failed to explode and nine missed the target completely.

It was, for the Provisional IRA, almost a traditional way of welcoming a new Secretary of State to the Province and graphically demonstrated to Mr Tom King, who arrived on Tuesday, the harsh realities of the security operation in Northern Ireland.

The attack came hours after Mr Gerry Adams, MP, president of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, had rejected a call by Dr Cahal Daly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, for the illegal army to declare a ceasefire, describing it as a "call to surrender".

Mr Adams said: "Those republicans who engage in armed struggle, or who defend the legitimacy of armed struggle in pursuit of Irish independence

do so not through fixation with physical force but through necessity."

On the advice of Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the RUC, Mr King stayed away from Enniskillen for security reasons but kept a previously arranged meeting with Lieutenant General Sir Robert Pascoe, GOC Northern Ireland.

The mortar shells, known as Mark 10s, were fired over the base's 40ft barbed-wire-protected walls from waste ground near a public house situated on the other side of a river 500 metres from the training base, which also acts as the main police station for the town.

One of the mortar shells scored a direct hit on the roof of the main administration block, which also includes dormitories and canteen facilities.

By last night, Army bomb disposal experts had neutralized three of the shells which failed to detonate and were searching for others which may have landed without exploding.

Shocked civilians and shaken recruits, some still in their pyjamas and a few with tears in their eyes were taken to a local church hall where blankets, tea and coffee were provided until ambulances took them to hospital for examination. No one was seriously injured.

Another mortar shell smashed into an observation post, which was engulfed in flames, and cars were also burnt. Puffs of smoke could be seen over a wide area.

## MPs vote to keep privilege rules

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Commons Privileges Committee has rejected a proposal to rescind the privilege rule, dating from 1837 which is designed to protect committee papers from premature publication.

By 12 votes to 10 the all-party committee has recommended that the rule be retained for serious leaks. Mr Tony Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, dissented.

But the committee, after examining the incidence of leaks from select committees, concludes in a report published yesterday that the problems of enforcement of the rules are not easily overcome. "There will always be difficulties in penalizing MPs or the Press."

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, "regretfully accepts" that some MPs betray their fellow members' trust.

"These MPs do not feel bound by any respect for the rules of privilege but, to seek some personal or political advantage, are willing to leak to journalists information and even documents that their fellow members have loyally declined to provide."

Such members, the report goes on, rarely admit responsibility, so on sanctions can be imposed. But the committee says more leaks would be encouraged if the rules were relaxed.

It suggests a minor procedural change by which a select committee would first try to discover the source of a leak and judge its seriousness.

If it found that a leak had caused substantial interference with its work, the case should go automatically to the Privileges Committee before being considered by the House.

Serious leaks would include publication of "significant material improperly acquired, classified information, or a deliberate attempt to damage a

committee's work. The report finds, however, that there is no recent evidence of leaks in the first two categories.

The committee decided to look at the privilege rules after the unauthorized publication by *The Times* on March 6 of a draft report of the Prime Minister's Committee.

It was found then that the publication was a serious contempt of the House, but that there would be no benefit in taking action.

The report recommends the exclusion from Parliament of newspapers that publish serious leaks, but points out that Parliament has been reluctant to do this.

It notes the stark contrast between the view of committee chairman and other MPs, who wish to deter leaks, and that of newspapers and broadcasters willing to publish them.

It illustrates this with evidence from Granada Television which states: "Confidentiality is a legitimate interest of MPs. Disclosure is the legitimate business of the media."

A number of editors argued, in evidence, that it was up to MPs to keep their secrets and police themselves.

A minority report by Mr Benn and Mr Ian Mikardo said that it would not be possible to win enough support for the methods necessary to discover or to punish offenders. To be enforceable any law must command the respect of those to whom it is applied and who had to enforce it, but that support was not forthcoming.

Mr Benn and Mr Mikardo said it was clear that the Press and broadcasting authorities did not accept the rules and were quite prepared to break them when they thought it right.

They said the editor of *The Times*, Mr Charles Douglas-Home was "quite explicit in declaring his readiness to break the law and take the consequences."

## Tortuous route to crisis in the unions

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The tortuous road leading to the threat to expel the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers from the TUC started at Wembley in 1982. There, during the first Thatcher government, a meeting of representatives of all trade unions solemnly resolved to oppose the "anti-union" Conservative employment legislation - a root and branch.

The national committee of the AUEW subsequently instructed its executive to have no truck with government financing for its postal balloting system in line with the 1980 Employment Act. Mr Terry Duffy, the union's president, consistently failed to persuade his right-wing caucus on the committee to endorse an application for state funding.

However, last autumn Mr Duffy and his executive decided to hold a referendum of their one million members on whether they should accept cash for their voting system, which costs the union £300,000 a year. The views of the "activist dominated" national committee were one thing, but those of its members were quite another, Mr Duffy decided.

The AUEW's leaders campaigned vigorously for a "yes" vote in defiance of TUC policy.

The members answered with a resounding 12-1 vote in favour of applying for the funds - 233,030 were in favour, 19,793 against.

Mr Duffy hailed the result as a vote for common sense, and insisted that the members' views should take precedence over those of the Wembley conference. On January 15 this year TUC leaders met executive members of the AUEW and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing union which also had registered its intention to apply for the money.

Both unions duly despatched the relevant documents to Whitehall before February 5 - the deadline for receiving funds for ballots held before January 1, 1984. The TUC took the view that its disciplinary procedure could only be activated when the AEUW accepted the £1.2m it had applied for.

On July 17, a special meeting of the finance and general purposes committee, the TUC's "inner cabinet" asked the general council to consider whether an investigation into the union should be carried out. On July 24 the general council ordered the committee to carry out an inquiry. In August the general council decided there

## Trials soon of new anti-cancer compounds

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The "prototypes" for new families of drugs for cancer treatment, at the experimental stage of research in Britain and the United States, were described at an international conference in London yesterday.

The first clinical trials of one group will start in the US next month and trials of another version are planned for Britain next year.

All the new compounds exploit the latest advances in genetic engineering and molecular biology for reinforcing the natural defences of the body. In addition most of the compounds, which are biologically potent, incorporate highly cytotoxic (cell-killing) substances directed only at the cancerous cell.

The preparations, a combination of the protein molecules secreted normally for protection against disease (monoclonal antibodies) and very potent substances, such as ricin, and established anti-cancer drugs, such as methotrexate, are referred to as "immunotoxic covalent conjugates".

Details of the use of combinations of these substances were described during the eighth annual Bristol-Myers symposium on cancer research, organized by the Institute of Cancer Research.

Instead of extracting the antibodies from blood serum, the protein molecules are made in the laboratory. When fighting infection such as bacteria and viruses, the molecules bind to organisms that invade the body and then stimulate other cells to come and neutralize the intruder.

In studies with other types of drugs a group working with Professor Robert Baldwin, of the Cancer Research Campaign laboratories at Nottingham University, have made combinations with methotrexate and other established anti-cancer agents.

The work at Nottingham has been in collaboration with a surgical team of Professor Jack Hardcastle at Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham, focusing on perfecting a treatment for any residual cancerous cells after removal of a primary colorectal tumour.

**Pacemaker warning**  
Heart pacemakers that could be disturbed by electrical interference should have their designs modified to avoid risks to their users, the Central Electricity Generating Board says (Our Science Correspondent writes).

Although some pacemakers were unaffected by very high electric fields, others reverted to "fixed-rate pacing" which could be uncomfortable to some users.

## Court switch for secrets hearing

The secrets case against an East German couple has been switched to Bow Street Magistrates' Court, the court of Mr David Hopkin London's Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Mr Hopkin's request.

The case was to have been heard at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court. Reinhard Schulze, aged 32, an interior designer, and his wife Sonja, aged 35, a technical translator, from Wayne Avenue, Cranford, Middlesex were yesterday remanded in custody until October 2.

They each face a charge under Section 1(1) of the Official Secrets Act 1930 and are also accused of making false statements for immigration purposes.

The couple are charged with possessing irregular passports issued in the name of Ilona Hammer and Waldemar Strunze.

One party worker insisted yesterday that morale is improving in spite of one or two spectacular union goals, notably the announcement of the top people's salary award at a critical moment in the teachers' pay negotiations which probably wrecked that chance of a settlement. Others wonder how a fresh message can be projected in Scotland by a Scottish Office team which has survived the cabinet reshuffle unchanged.

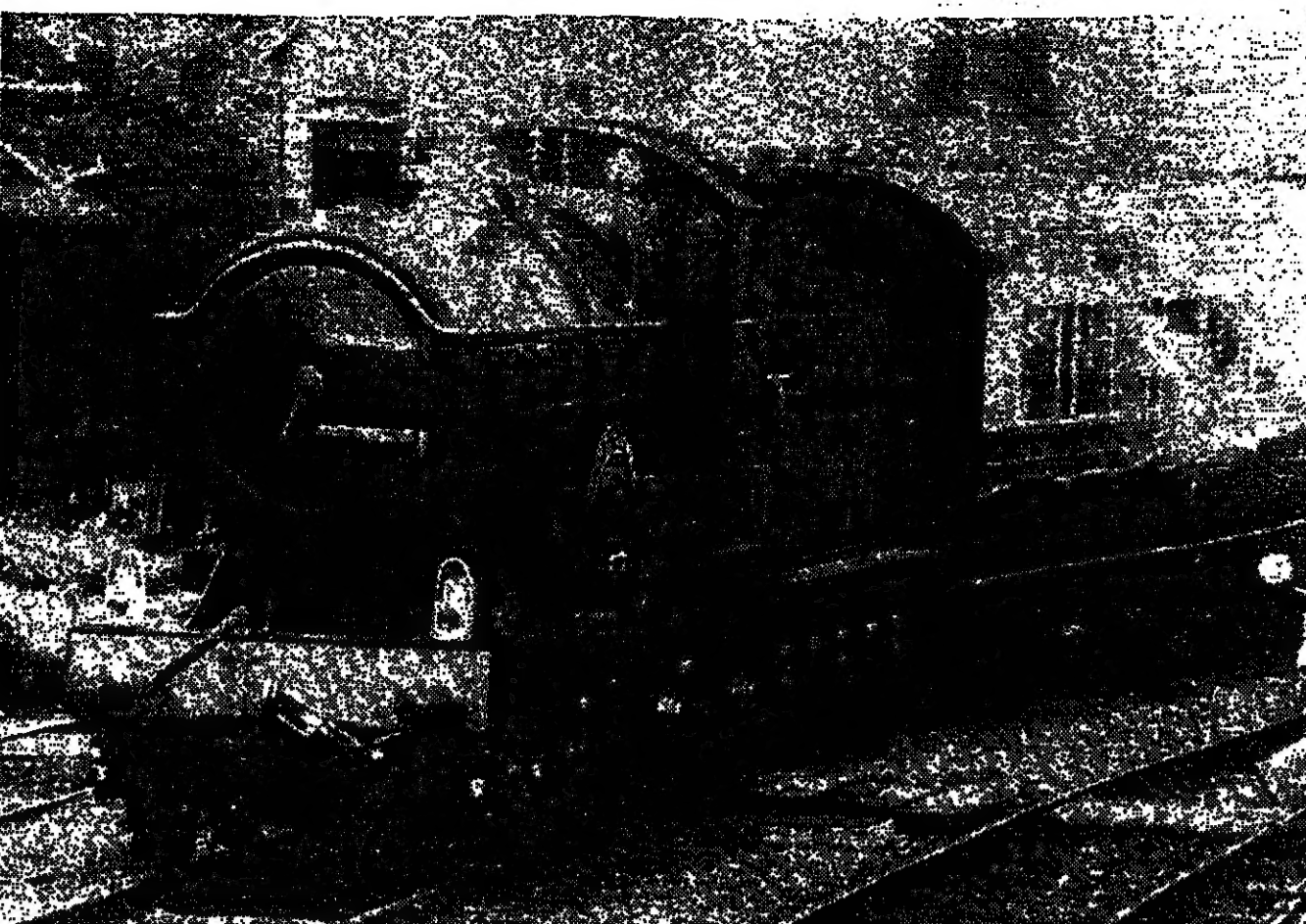
The most painful thorn for the Conservatives has been the revaluation of rates suffered in Scotland but not in England. The Scottish Office, under Mr George Younger, has brought relief to the householders and owners of small businesses suddenly beleaguered by large rates increases, but the Conservatives accept that their explanation has not been thoroughly understood, which costs them support.

In a note on Tuesday to Mr Willis, Mr Laird responded to the general council's insistence that the engineers should cease flouting TUC policy. A compromise seemed possible, based on the last few phrases of the note which said: "We are making no further applications for public funds until after a further ballot of our members on the issue."

Some union leaders argued that this meant they were discontinuing their policy of taking the money, as instructed by the TUC. More cynical observers, however, said there had been no change of substance.

The AUEW, however, has refused to abandon its plans for a new ballot. Mr Duffy has said the ballot will be followed by a national committee meeting and discussions with the TUC, before a final decision is taken. However, if the members vote to take the money, the union's executive will almost certainly apply for it.

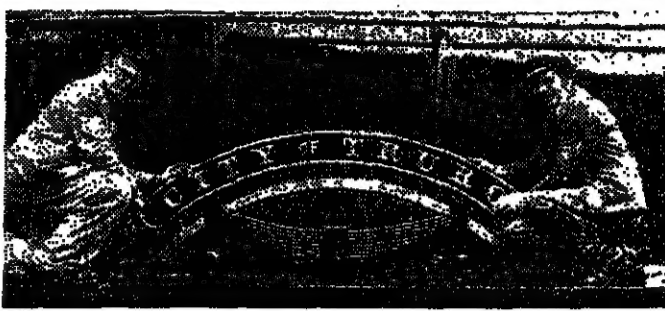
AUEW leaders argued that, up to the last general election,



## Return of steam king

The City of Truro, the world's first 100 mph steam engine (above), going back into service yesterday after being restored by enthusiasts at the Severn Valley Railway in Shropshire. The name plate (right) gets a final polish from Mr Graham Beddow, the fireman, and Mr Ray Tranter, the driver, before the run.

The locomotive had been put back on the rails to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway on which, in 1904, it became the first to reach 100 mph. Its record run was between Plymouth and London and it remained the fastest machine until aeroplanes improved their speeds in the 1920s.



## Thatcher to hear case for Scotland

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

Mrs Margaret Thatcher begins a six-day visit to Scotland today to rally a party with several painful thorns in its side.

Shop stewards at the British Aerospace factory at Prestwick, where the immensely successful Jetstream aircraft is built, say they intend to cold-shoulder the Prime Minister because of the effects government policies are having on Scotland.

A delegation from the Scottish TUC will meet the Prime Minister to press the case for keeping the Garcoch strip mill open as part of the Ravenscraig steel complex, an argument that is supported by several Conservative MPs.

The Scottish teachers will doubtless find some chance to press their case for an independent pay review which the Government is firmly resisting.

The left-run Labour councils that have been challenging the Government on local authority spending will be in the background reminding the Conservatives that the constructive side of the party message has not been reaching the Scottish public ear with convincing force.

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## Bishop points way to political role

From Our Religious Affairs Correspondent, Birmingham

The first Anglican bishop to address the Roman Catholic National Conference of Priests told them yesterday that the churches could have "infinitely greater" political influence in Britain if they chose to use it.

They could "knock sideways" the political promise of lower taxation, by persuading their better-off church members that they should instead willingly pay higher taxes to help those who were worse off.

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, said that higher-paid church people living in the more prosperous areas were the "gatekeepers of opportunity" for people in the poorer areas, because their jobs gave them control of facilities and services in such areas.

They should ask themselves whether such facilities were provided equally and fairly. "The moment you start to ask those questions you discover they are not."

In the course of a debate on inner city problems, particularly in the north of England, the bishop said: "If the churches really cared about these things that we have been made aware of today, then their influence would be infinitely greater than they think."

"All the grudgingness which politicians can play on about people paying more taxes could be knocked sideways if the whole Christian community of better-off Britain really said if we are lucky enough to have a highly-paid job, of course we

should expect to pay more taxes in order to make things possible for people who are shut out from that world of opportunity."

He told the conference, meeting in Birmingham, that the churches had allowed their better-off members to compartmentalize their lives. People in prosperous suburban churches wanted to help, but did not know what they could do.

Bishop Sheppard, whose 1984 Dibley Lecture was circulated as one of the background papers before conference, was warmly received. He told the priest-delegates that all the churches had "longed for it to be the case" that all they had to do to make a better world was to convert individuals. "It isn't true. God didn't make the world like that. There have to be corporate ways of coming together to build bridges."

The conference is already proving the most politicized in the 15 years of its existence, thanks to its discussion theme this year of violence, although many delegates have expressed hesitation about the ability of the Church to influence secular society and its values.

Earlier, the conference had been severely critical of a draft questionnaire which, it proposed, priests should have to complete when instructing couples before marriage. It was generally condemned as insensitive, legalistic and incomprehensible.

## Liverpool to lay off 30,000 staff

By Michael Horsnell

Liverpool City Council is preparing to lay off up to 30,000 employees as a result of the cash crisis which followed the council's decision to set an illegal budget earlier this year.

Union leaders representing council workers have been summoned to a meeting today to be told when they can expect their final pay packet.

Council leaders are expected to receive certificates of discharge and disqualification by district auditors.

Mr Ian Lowe, chairman of the joint shop stewards committee, last night claimed that most employees supported the council.

Liverpool is running out of money because of councillors' failure to set a legal rate which would bring in the cash the council needs to maintain services.

Union leaders are expected to provide emergency services during the crisis to help the sick, elderly and disabled and to carry out emergency repairs.

Schools in Liverpool may close on Monday because secretaries and laboratory technicians have not been paid a wage increase promised in July.

Leaders of the public service union, Nalco, called on its members to stage a 24-hour strike after education chiefs abandoned two meetings called to discuss implementation of the increase.

## Gowrie 'could not live' on £33,000

By Alan Hamilton

Lord Gowrie, the Conservative peer who resigned as Minister for the Arts earlier this week, said yesterday that his £33,000-a-year parliamentary salary was not sufficient for him to live in central London. He intends to return to a business career.

Speaking from Scotland, where he went to stay with friends as soon as his resignation was announced, Lord Gowrie told BBC Radio's *World At One* programme that his salary worked out at a net £1,500 a month, "which is not what people need for living in central London, and which I am more or less obliged to do."

The Earl of Gowrie, an ancient Scottish title revived in the nineteenth century, brings with it neither lands nor historic home. Lord Gowrie has a flat in Covent Garden, a modest family home in Herefordshire. A house he previously owned in the Irish

Republic was sold while he was a Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office in 1981.

"I am a self-employed businessman who has worked now for the Government and for the State for six and a half years, and inevitably that has been an extremely expensive interruption of my business career," Lord Gowrie said.

Previously he was a partner in a successful firm of Mayfair art dealers.

"I am what could be called a free market economist. There are plenty of people who are quite happy to do my job for nothing. I make no complaint about my pay; it was just difficult for me."

Lord Gowrie said that he had originally intended to serve in the Government for only one term. "I am afraid that I was seduced by my great admiration for the Prime Minister and the challenge of the arts

job. We now have an excellent policy on the arts front and it is about time someone else should have a go. Working for the Government is nothing other than a great privilege, and I can think of nobody who works for the Government for financial reasons."

"It is simply that at my age, 45, which is roughly the optimum earnings point in one's life - and I have to earn money for my old age - six and a half years is a fairly long interruption. I feel I have done my bit and I have to think about my family and going into civvy street."

"I hope that in eight or nine years I may be able to come back into public life, not necessarily as a minister. I shall remain active and a loyal supporter of the Government from the backbenches in the House of Lords," Lord Gowrie said.

## Kew Gardens in hunt for all-plant catalogue

The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are trying to develop and expand a data base that would catalogue all known plants of potential or actual economic value. It was announced yesterday.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations had recently been "reminded of the potential offered by this new data base", which would be of particular value in development projects aimed at avoiding such disasters as the African famine.

Speaking at the launch of a book yesterday, Lord Belstead said: "To the layman, the importance of preserving and developing arid land plants that are known to be of value to man is understandable. Less obvious, but equally important, is the conservation of species that may have no known use at the present time."

\*Plants in Arid Lands (Allen & Urwin, £30).

## GEC closes factory

GEC is closing its GEC McMichael offshoot in Slough, with the loss of up to 700 jobs. GEC said that the closure of the subsidiary which makes television cameras and satellite receiving dishes, would be phased between now and next March. It was hoped up to half the 700 workers could be redeployed elsewhere in the group.

## Sir Keith says schools in 'crummy' condition

Thousands of schoolchildren are being educated in "crummy" conditions, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday after a tour of dilapidated school buildings in Sheffield.

But he said that because of government restrictions on local authority spending, "I can do precious little".

Sheffield City Council estimates it needs to spend up to £8 million a year in the next 10 years to bring schools up to standard. Sir Keith said: "They have rubbed my nose in some pretty depressing, leaking and obsolete buildings." He admitted most authorities would be able to show him similar conditions but said he did not believe the quality of education was directly related to the condition of school buildings.

Mr Mike Bower, chairman of the Sheffield city education committee, said conditions at some Sheffield schools were much worse than "crummy".

"Some kids in Sheffield go to crummy schools, their home environment is crummy and their prospects are crummy. All their lives are blighted by that combination," he said.

## Workers at BOC threaten to strike

The national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union claimed yesterday that industry could be at a standstill next month as a result of expected industrial action at the British Oxygen Company.

Mr John Miller reported overwhelming rejection of a two-year pay deal offered by the company.

"Members at nearly half of BOC's 35 depots have already voted for action, and when our ballot is completed at the end of this week, I expected the other half to have reported similar feelings of militancy," Mr Miller said.

The company has offered an immediate pay increase of 7.85 per cent and a further 7.25 per cent next year, plus an extra day's holiday in both years. It has 4,000 workers represented by the TGWU.

## Jail demo ends

Prison officers broke down a cell door in Cork jail yesterday to end a 12-hour demonstration by six prisoners who had barricaded themselves in overnight, claiming that the jail was overcrowded because of the transfer of 20 offenders after the riot at Spike Island prison near by.

## Couple shot dead

A neighbour of a couple who died from gunshot wounds said yesterday she had heard them arguing minutes before their deaths. Mr Michael Mason, of Lambourne Gardens, Woodthorpe, Nottingham, is believed to have shot his wife, Iris, and then himself on Tuesday night.

## No evidence

Two men who spent six months in custody awaiting trial on charges of robbing a sub-post office, were freed yesterday when the prosecution at Mold Crown Court offered no evidence. The men are now considering legal action against the police.

## Second lift death

A second elderly woman, Mrs Doris Thornley, aged 82, died yesterday after a lift accident at High Clere House, Rochdale, a home for the aged, on Monday. Two other people are still in hospital.

## Hospital alert

All admissions were halted yesterday at Birmingham General Hospital, where nearly 50 people have been affected by a virus. Routine admissions were stopped last week as tests began to identify the virus.

## £329,000 win

Mr Peter Gregory, aged 27, and Mr Paul Bradley, aged 18, who survived the Bradford City football stadium fire last May, yesterday shared a win of £329,212 on Littlewoods pools. Each member of the syndicate won £36,000.

## Check on wreck

The Government has hired British Underwater Engineering to examine the wreck of the ammunition ship *Richard Montgomery* which sank in the Thames estuary off Sheerness in 1944 with 1,200 tonnes of explosives on board.







# TUC/BLACKPOOL Pay bargaining • University cuts • Decaying schools • Ovation for Willis

## The economy

### Basnett lists conditions for pay understanding with Labour ministers

Reports by Stephen Goodwin, Barbara Day and Howard Underwood

An indication as to how far unions might be prepared to go towards an understanding on pay with a Labour government emerged when the Trades Union Congress debated economic policy yesterday at Blackpool.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of the economic committee, set out the conditions the General Council would want to see met before unions became involved in "income determination".

"Our objective is a government which plans on the basis of consensus. That would create an entirely new dimension for us," said Mr Basnett, general secretary of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union.

#### 'We will end mass unemployment'

"We would be bargaining in a market in which the partners would be both sides of industry and the Government. The agreements and the bargains we will make will end mass unemployment when we restore industry to health; when we revive our economy."

"If all those factors are subject to planning from the Government, their level of public expenditure - from industry, the level of investment and pricing policy - then we can have a movement let us say income determination must have its place in that process of agreed planning."

"That is putting the 'collective' at the front of 'collective bargaining'," Mr Basnett said.

The Congress carried overwhelmingly a motion on unemployment which included an expression of support for free collective bargaining within the framework of a "planned and agreed economic strategy which respects the right of trade unions and their members to democratically determine their own demands and priorities."

This strategy would take into account the overall economic and political situation and the overriding need to create jobs and improve living standards for those most in need.

The motion, moved by the Union of Communication Workers, instructed the General

Council to draw up a detailed plan for sustained expansion of the economy based on increased public spending on services, benefits and infrastructure, planning of industry and trade, controls over overseas investment, a national investment bank and the extension of industrial democracy.

The plan should, stated the motion, include emergency measures for the creation of 500,000 jobs within a year in the public services, and the guarantee of a job for every young person at the end of a new two-year programme of education and training.

A second motion on campaign priorities, emphasizing the need for a hard-hitting response by the TUC to destroy "the illusion of better times to come fostered by the Government," also encountered no opposition.

Mr Basnett said the General Council had two reservations on the UCU motion. The precise figure of 500,000 jobs in public services was not one that it had considered. It might be the right figure, but the council would like to consider lower and higher options.

Most importantly, the council was concerned at the guarantee of a job on completion of a two-year training and education programme. "Of course, we want to do that but quite frankly we should only offer guarantees where we know we can honour them."

Mr Alan Tiffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, echoed Mr Basnett's remarks on pay bargaining.

Mr Ken Gill, general secretary of the AUEW Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section, said union negotiators were not barmy. They took into account what the employer could afford. They did not ignore the wider economic and political framework in which discussions took place.

A Labour government which created industry and jobs, which defied big business and improved social services would be a real response to the demands trade unionists made, Mr Gill said.

"Our partnership with Labour demands that Labour respects our right to bargain and

it also demands from us that we take into the overall political and economic situation when we exercise that right. I am confident we can do both of these things."

Mr John Edmonds, of GMBATU, said: "People know this Government stinks but they don't seem much interested in us at the moment."

Mr Clive Brooke, Inland Revenue Staff Federation, said unemployment was the Government's Achilles Heel.

Mrs Betty Ward, National Union of Public Employees, said that year after year Congress had debated unemployment but they had never been able to do anything about it.

Mr Bill Rippon, National Union of Teachers, said there was major concern over the very sharp increase in the use of fixed term and temporary contracts in teaching employment and many other areas.

Employers could respond to fluctuations in demand, financial constraints and political pressures very speedily by failing to renew the contract and so reduce their workforce. It was a very convenient tool for employers and had little regard for the uncertainty and insecurity it created among work people.

It must be of particular concern to Congress because it could enable employers to avoid basic employment protection legislation, Mr Rippon said.

**'Teachers signing away rights'**

His union had evidence of some local authorities having required teachers to sign what they called a waiver clause, which would deny them basic protection rights unionist fought so hard to obtain.

Mr Rippon said his union was firmly opposed to fixed term and temporary contracts, except for a limited number of situations. If there could be a statutory limitation it would be to the advantage and benefit of all unions whose members were subject to such contracts.

Bernard Levin, page 10



WTLS  
Gavin Laird: Teetering on the brink.

## Infrastructure

### Jobless 'should be rebuilding schools'

Millions of children attend seriously overcrowded schools with leaking roofs, outside lavatories and inadequate staff accommodation, Mr Don Winters, of the National Union of Teachers, said. The people whose skills could be used to remedy the situation were in the dole queue.

Mr Winters was speaking in support of a composite motion, overwhelmingly carried, calling on the general council to continue the campaign for planned renewal and development of the infrastructure through sustained public sector investment in the construction industry and to ensure that construction had proper priority in a national regeneration programme.

"All this damage to our schools and children is being reflected by people who use their own wealth to insulate themselves and their children and grandchildren from the consequences of their policies," he said.

Mr Albert Williams, Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, the mover of the motion, said the new Thatcher home in south London was the work of a well known firm which had assembled its own estates of high density housing at high cost to purchasers.

"We should see that our effort concentrates primarily on the problem of shelter for the homeless," he added.

Seconding the motion, Mr Paul Gallagher, of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, said the policy of keeping half a million building workers on the dole at an incalculable cost in terms of human misery was absurd.

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The motion was carried.

## Higher education

### Jenkins castigates 'worst record in industrialized world'

Britain had the lowest level of further and higher education of the industrialized nations, Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, told delegates.

The proportion of working class children at universities was falling every year.

Mr Jenkins, submitting his final report of the education committee of which he has been chairman for five years, said trade unionists knew the perils, dangers and humiliations of illiteracy. They found themselves in a situation where the recent Green Paper on higher education would block off the working class children from opportunities they should have.

Sir Keith Joseph's ambition was to be the first minister in any government to shut down a university since Idi Amin, Mr Jenkins said. Last year, 13,000 well qualified applicants failed to score a university place because of the 1981 cuts. The Green Paper, *The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s*, was based on an annual 2 per cent cut in spending.

Mr Jenkins said: "I want us to have a situation where the really expanding industry in our society is that of teaching and caring. We want a situation where we can actually select, elect and groom carefully young leaders for the future. I want a situation where there is a very large cadre of labour movement leaders, I see education as a liberation philosophy. It is about human talents flourishing for the benefit of all society."

Delegates carried unanimously a National Union of Teachers motion condemning the curtailment and distortion of the education system resulting from the Government's centrally imposed doctrine and the way the Government had developed the role of the Manpower Services Commission in education. It called on the trade union movement, through the Education Alliance, to campaign vigorously in defence of a decentralized education system.

Mr Gordon Green, of the NUT, moving the motion said that if there was one issue which should unite this conference during the teachers' dispute it was education.

Teachers were locked into a battle to preserve the existence of state education. There was a central government attack on their attitude to freedom and what they taught. Local authorities were becoming the tools of central government and were unable to raise money to meet the needs of residents.

Money for new development was provided only if Sir Keith liked the scheme and it suited his ideological purpose. The private sector flourished, while the state schools were starved of basic provision.

The majority of those keen to condemn teachers did not use the state sector for their children.

A National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers motion on the need to provide appropriate education and training for 14 to 18-year-olds to meet the needs of business and industry was remitted to the General Council for consideration.

Mr L. Cooper said in moving the motion that he did not believe his task as a teacher was to prepare young people for a life of unemployment.

The dreadful truth was out. A deal had been done.

The real drama was in the corridors outside, where industrial and labour correspondents were queuing up to use the ceremonial hara-kiri knife. After the railmen's strike which never happened, the miners' resolution which succeeded on Tuesday against impossible odds, the "greatest crisis in the TUC's history" was rapidly turning into the greatest anticlimax.

Mr Jenkins, submitting final report.

Willis sticks to his script

The coprocessor was watching Mr David Basnett, understood to be the prime mover behind the proposed expulsion of the AUEW, Ramour had it that he had had a change of heart after full and frank sessions of views with Mr Kinnock the previous evening. A small cut on his lip was the only visible clue - but this turned out to be a red herring.

When Mr Willis rose in the afternoon to deliver his keynote speech on unemployment, the delegates stood to applaud before he even spoke. He told a few jokes, then stuck to his script with rare self-restraint. A standing ovation was obligatory.

Word had got round, the ranks had closed and to the intense disappointment of the Fleet Street common sense had prevailed - or so it seemed. It is rash to be sure of anything in Blackpool this week.

Rupert Morris

Today's debates

Today's debates include, in the morning, the Press and broadcasting, public service pay and cash limits, and the privatization of British Gas.

The future of Ravenscroft steelworks will also be discussed. In the afternoon, peace and disarmament and South Africa are expected to be discussed, as well as women's rights and equal pay and opportunities.

Observers say that the Vietnamese statement recalls that issued by Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia at the eleventh Indo-China meeting of foreign ministers in Phnom Penh on August 15 and 16.

The conference communiqué said that negotiations on national reconciliation in Cambodia could take place only on the basis of the "elimination of the Pol Pot clique."

Attacked as a trick: The Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh denounced the retirement yesterday as a trick (Paul

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The non-Communist forces are led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Son Bann, a former Cambodian Prime Minister. Their coalition with the Khmer Rouge had been concerned that Pol Pot might dominate a new Government if the current pro-Vietnam regime in Phnom Penh is overthrown.

Mr Museveni has been pressing for half the seats on the Military Council, on the ground that his force created the conditions in which the July 27 coup could take place.

fighting President Obote, insisted on holding the talks outside Uganda, though several smaller guerrilla groups have taken part in separate talks in Kampala and have announced their support for the Military Council.

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## Working hours

### Overtime difficulty for unions

Replacing a general call to restrict overtime with a precise demand on contractual overtime was not advice that many unions would find practical, Mr David Basnett said in replying for the general council to debate on unemployment and working time.

Before the congress was a composite motion calling for a standard working week of 32 hours, minimum annual holidays of six weeks for everyone, a reduction of overtime to the absolute minimum, the elimination of all contractual overtime and

legislation to limit the permissible amount of overtime in any week.

The motion, which was carried overwhelmingly, also called for the retirement age to be reduced in ways that maximized job creation, imaginative use of other means of reducing working time and improving working life.

Mr Tony Young of the National Communications Union, the mover of the resolution, said the idea that new technology by itself was going to create jobs was misguided.

### Pravda accuses US delegation of using old arms arguments

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Pravda spread its report of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with eight American senators across its front page yesterday, leading Russians to comment that the superpowers were at least talking to one another after a long period of acrimony.

Pravda's photograph of Mr Gorbachev with him in an expansive mood, hands apart in a forceful gesture.

But the report was strongly critical of the visiting senators and of the Reagan Administration, and Soviet officials and Western diplomats were for once unanimous in suggesting that Senator Robert Byrd, of West Virginia, the delegation's leader, had given a more optimistic and upbeat view of East-West relations than was justified by the Kremlin's current line.

Senator Byrd, Democratic leader in the Senate, said that the Soviet leader had indicated Moscow's willingness to make "radical proposals" on arms control, provided Mr Reagan was prepared to negotiate on weapons in space, and above all on Star Wars.

Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev

chance meet in November in Geneva for the first Soviet-American summit since 1979.

Diplomats said Mr Gorbachev had made the same offer in a number of speeches since coming to power last March.

His genial and reasonable approach during his encounter with the senators was part of the Kremlin's campaign to influence Western opinion in the run-up to the summit, observers said, and followed the moderate tone of Mr Gorbachev's interview this week in *Time* magazine which combined protestations of Soviet modernisation with blistering attacks on the United States.

Pravda said Mr Gorbachev had stressed the need for statesmen and parliamentarians to be responsible and serious, an implied snub to the senators. In his interview with *Time* he portrayed American politicians as intransigent and too quick to dismiss Soviet proposals.

Pravda said the senators had repeated standard arguments which boiled down to a justification of the Reagan policy of "whipping up the arms race."

Leading article, page 11

### Why Singapore pension was spurned

From Paul Routledge, Singapore

Mr Devan Nair, a former President of Singapore, said yesterday that he intended to "seek a modest living on my own" after rejecting £20,000 a year state pension.

In a long letter of explanation to *The Straits Times* he said that he could not accept Parliament's offer because it was tied to "clearly unacceptable conditions" that amounted to financial coercion.

Announcing the pension to the House on Saturday, the Law Minister, Mr E. W. Barker, said that Mr Devan Nair had

responded to treatment for alcoholism that prompted his sudden retirement five months ago.

But the danger of recidivism among alcoholics was high, and the support was conditional on Mr Devan Nair's agreeing to "receive and abide by such medical advice and treatment as may be prescribed for him."

Mr Devan Nair said the New York doctor who treated him for three months declared him healthy enough to resume whatever responsibilities he desired to undertake. "I am

certain he would regard as highly untherapeutic, and hence gravely contra-indicated, any kind of coercion."

The opposition MP, Mr J. B. Jayaretnam (Workers Party) yesterday accused Mr Barker of not telling MPs the whole truth; and asked him to explain why he withheld that the former President had already warned him he would not accept a conditional pension, and why he gave the impression that Mr Nair still needed medical treatment.

### Sirens to warn of pollution

From Sue Branford, Cubatão

Sirens, similar to those used in Britain during the Second World War, are being installed in the town of Cubatão on the coast of Brazil to warn the population, not of an imminent air raid, but of a more insidious enemy - toxic chemicals and inflammable oil derivatives.

Cubatão is a town of 100,000, about 35 miles from the industrial metropolis of São Paulo. Conveniently situated about eight miles from the port of Santos, Cubatão has taken on dirty servicing tasks for Brazil's industrial sector.

Using largely imported crude oil, it produces fertilizers, petrochemicals and oil derivatives, as well as steel products.

This concentration has turned Cubatão into probably the most polluted city in the world.

Anti-pollution equipment is being fitted, thanks in part to World Bank financing, but as yet progress has been modest. The level of air pollution is seven times the maximum considered tolerable by the World Health Organisation.

Cubatão achieved temporary international notoriety in February 1984, when petrol leaked from one of the huge pipes taking oil derivatives over the mountain to São Paulo. The petrol went up in flames in the middle of the night, setting fire to a large shanty-town. An unknown number of people, possibly as many as 1,000 were killed.

Since the fire, there have been other leaks of toxic or inflammable products. The most serious, of ammonia, led to the evacuation in the middle of the night of another shanty town, perched outside the gates of one of the factories. It is hoped that the system of sirens, to be used with loudspeakers, will reduce the level of panic



Richard Ramirez leaving court after being charged with a murder attributed to the 'Night Stalker'.

### 'Night Stalker' suspect charged with murder

Los Angeles (Reuters) - The alleged "Night Stalker" killer, Richard Ramirez, was yesterday taken to court in handcuffs and leg chains and charged with the murder of a man aged 66, burglary and sexual assault.

Police have accused him of committing 16 murders during six months in California. Mr Ramirez, aged 25, was making his first court appearance; he was captured by an angry group of people last Saturday.

The district attorney, Mr Ira Reiner, said that he expected further charges would be filed within two weeks.

The man whom police alleged entered homes through unlocked doors or windows at night and spread terror across California shielded his face when he was led into a packed Los Angeles municipal court.

Sitting behind a bullet-proof screen, he said "yes" when asked if he waived his right to enter a plea at present. He was captured on Saturday

by a group shouting "It's the killer", after being recognized from a police photograph in a poor district of Los Angeles.

He was charged yesterday with the murder of Mr William Doi, who was shot and killed in his home in Monterey Park, Los Angeles, in May. Mr Ramirez was also charged with rape and other sexual assaults on Mrs Doi.

The murder charge involves special circumstances. Under California law there is a series of special circumstances, including multiple murders, torture murders and murder connected with rape, for which the prosecution may seek the death penalty. No-one has died in the California gas chamber since 1967.

After yesterday's hearing Mr Ramirez was returned to jail to await a hearing on Monday.

Mr Reiner said: "There is a mountain of evidence that has to be collected, analyzed and investigated."

### Pol Pot's removal scorned by Hanoi

Hanoi (AFP) - Vietnam said yesterday that the announcement that Pol Pot had retired as military chief of the Khmer Rouge was an insufficient gesture by the main Cambodian resistance faction.

In Hanoi's first reaction to Monday's announcement, an official communiqué said: "The Vietnamese position on the elimination of the Pol Pot clique has already been clearly expressed." The Khmer Rouge is backed by Peking. It is the strongest faction within the tripartite Cambodian resistance fighting some 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia.

Observers say that the Vietnamese statement recalls that issued by Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia at the eleventh Indo-China meeting of foreign ministers in Phnom Penh on August 15 and 16.

The conference communiqué said that negotiations on national reconciliation in Cambodia could take place only on the basis of the "elimination of the Pol Pot clique."

Attacked as a trick: The Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh denounced the retirement yesterday as a trick (Paul

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## CONFERENCE NOTEBOOK

This was to have been the day when the TUC was rent asunder by expulsions, walk-outs and unprecedented inter-necine warfare.

Mr Clive Jenkins opened proceedings by reminding the Congress of "the perils, dangers and disasters of illiteracy" - a timely comment given some of the main speeches of the previous two days.

But Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary and chief offender against all known rules of grammar and syntax, was absent from the platform.

Where was he? Licking his wounds from the previous day's mauling from Mr Scargill, doing a deal to save the TUC, or had he overslept?

Delegates began to speculate furiously and loudly, while worthy speeches were made on the subject of education.

## Modulated tones replace rant

Chairman Eccles had to call for quiet. The worthy speech went on in an atmosphere of unreality, with the carefully modulated tones and knowing smiles of teachers and university lecturers replacing the familiar rant of the likes of Scargill, Todd, and Bickerton.

Shortly afterwards, Mr Willis lowered his reassuring bulk into his front-row seat on the platform. He did not look nervous or cowed. After a few moments, he allowed a smirk to spread gradually across his face.

The dreadful truth was out. A deal had been done.

The real drama was in the corridors outside, where industrial and labour correspondents were queuing up to use the ceremonial hara-kiri knife. After the railmen's strike which never happened, the miners' resolution which succeeded on Tuesday against impossible odds, the "greatest crisis in the TUC's history" was rapidly turning into the greatest anticlimax.

Willis sticks to his script

The coprocessor was watching Mr David Basnett, understood to be the prime mover behind the proposed expulsion of the AUEW, Ramour had it that he had had a change of heart after full and frank sessions of views with Mr Kinnock the previous evening. A small cut on his lip was the only visible clue - but this turned out to be a red herring.

When Mr Willis rose in the afternoon to deliver his keynote speech on unemployment, the delegates stood to applaud before he even spoke. He told a few jokes, then stuck to his script with rare self-restraint. A standing ovation was obligatory.

Word had got round, the ranks had closed and to the intense disappointment of the Fleet Street common sense had prevailed - or so it seemed. It is rash to be sure of anything in Blackpool this week.

Rupert Morris

Today's debates

Today's debates include, in the morning, the Press and broadcasting, public service pay and cash limits, and the privatization of British Gas.

The future of Ravenscroft steelworks will also be discussed. In the afternoon, peace and disarmament and South Africa are expected to be discussed, as well as women's rights and equal pay and opportunities.

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## Sikh extremists murder leading Delhi politician in Punjab poll violence

From Richard Ford, Delhi

Terrorists shouting slogans in favour of an independent Sikh state shot dead a leading member of India's ruling Congress (I) Party yesterday in the latest of a wave of attacks which have claimed the lives of four politicians in five weeks.

Mr Arjun Dass's security guard also died in the attack, and his brother and personal assistant were injured together with five others.

The assassination, believed to be the work of Sikh extremists, occurred only hours after three people died in the Punjab when gunmen sprayed villagers with bullets before fleeing on motor scooters.

Eight other people were injured in separate attacks in the Amritsar and Hoshiarpur districts. In another incident in the state one person was killed in a shoot-out near a police station.

The upsurge in violence comes amid fears that Sikh extremists are intending to disrupt elections in the Punjab on September 25. Each candidate will be allowed five armed bodyguards, and there are

reports that the authorities are considering issuing all those standing bullet-proof jackets.

Mr Dass, aged 45, is the second leading figure in the party of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to be killed in Delhi in 35 days.

Like Lalit Maken, the Congress (I) MP killed in similar circumstances five weeks ago, Mr Dass is believed to have been on a Sikh extremist "hit list" for his alleged part in inciting Hindu attacks on Sikhs after the assassination of Indira Gandhi in November.

Three terrorists, two of them clean-shaven and one with a beard and turban indicating that he was probably a Sikh, burst into Mr Dass's office in south Delhi as he was holding his surgery, and shouted pro-Khalistan slogans as they began firing indiscriminately with sub-machine guns.

Mr Dass, a leading member of Delhi's metropolitan council since 1972, was hit several times. He was dead on arrival at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences.

His personal security guard, Mr Vijender Singh, was also killed and of the 10 people in the office seven were injured, two of them seriously.

Mr Dass was a close associate of Sanjay Gandhi, the late brother of the Prime Minister, and remained an influential figure in the party after the emergency of 1975-77. He was also a prominent supporter of Mr Gandhi and the Prime Minister was the first to visit the hospital with his condolences.

He then met senior security officials to review the situation, pressing them to urgent measures to increase security.

As Sikh organizations in Delhi condemned the assassination, President Zail Singh spoke of his unhappiness at this "dangerous trend of violence".

Since the assassination of Mr Maken, his wife and an unemployed constituent at the end of July by suspected Sikh terrorists, a leading Congress (I) politician in the Punjab and Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of the Sikh Akali Dal party, have also been murdered.



Distraught relatives weeping outside a Delhi hospital yesterday after learning that Mr Arjun Dass, the shot politician, had died.

## Sri Lankan killings force curfew

From Our Correspondent, Colombo

A sixteen-hour curfew was imposed on the Eastern Province yesterday after eight soldiers were killed by landmines and arson attacks burned homes and shops.

In Weligamwera, near Trincomalee, three soldiers were killed and eight injured when their vehicle was blown up by a Tamil separatist landmine.

In another incident on the Polonnaruwa-Batticaloa Road, Tamil guerrillas dressed in army and police uniforms

ambushed and blew up another army vehicle, killing five soldiers.

It was not clear who was responsible but the Government said that the curfew in the area was a clampdown after conflicts between Tamil terrorists and Sinhala villagers.

The curfew began at 2pm yesterday and was to end at 6am today.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet spokesman, Dr Anandaissa de Alwis, said yesterday that the cabinet had not discussed devolution proposals contained in a working paper prepared in Delhi after 10 days of consultations between President Jayewardene's brother, Mr Hector Jayewardene, and the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari.

But de Alwis said that the Sri Lanka Government was awaiting clarification from Tamil representatives after fatal attacks on two prominent members of the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front in the Northern Province on Tuesday.

## President of Iran starts new term

Tehran (Reuters) - Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday inaugurated President Ali Khamenei for a second four-year term.

In a ceremony in a mosque attached to his north Tehran residence, Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Ahmad, read his father's decree to an audience of senior Iranian officials and foreign diplomats. After President Khamenei's acceptance speech, the Ayatollah spoke himself, giving a warning of the seductions of power, and then blessed the Government.

President Khamenei, aged 46, a cleric, won last month's election with 89 per cent of the 14.2 million votes cast.

● Fewer votes: According to final figures for the presidential elections 2.6 million fewer people voted than in 1981, when President Khamenei was first elected. (Hazhir Teimourian writes).

Since then, the minimum voting age has been reduced to 15 to increase the number of voters to more than 23 million. The result cannot fail to disappoint the Ayatollah, who had urged his supporters to cast "a vote of confidence in Islam", regardless of whom they elected.

● BAGHDAD: Iraq marked the fifth anniversary of the start of its war with Iran yesterday with rallies and special radio and television programmes (Reuters reports).

Iraq dates the outbreak of war from September 4, 1980, when Iran shelled Iraqi border towns. Iran considered the real outbreak to have been September 23, 1980, when Iraqi forces crossed into Iran.

## Champagne growers in disaster call to Paris

From Diana Geddes Paris

Champagne growers have asked the French Government to declare the region a disaster area after the destruction of more than a sixth of champagne vineyards in the winter's severe frosts and hail storms. The predicted drop in the harvest is to about half the average and to a third of the bumper years of 1982 and 1983.

Growers expect a maximum of 2.750lb of grapes an acre from this year's harvest, which is due to begin on September 26, compared with 7,900lb in an average year, and up to 13,200lb in 1982 and 1983. About 12,500 of the 60,000 acres of champagne vines have had to be grubbed out.

The Beaujolais Nouveau will not be released until November 21 instead of the usual November 15, the interprofessional Union of Beaujolais Wines said yesterday.

The change has been made because the union felt it would make life easier for sellers, transporters and consumers if the release date was kept to a specific day of the week, the third Thursday in November, rather than to a specific date. The date for the beginning of this year's Beaujolais harvest has not been fixed, but is expected to fall around September 20.

## Concorde pilot

Toulouse (Reuters) - M Jean Franchi, the first man to take the Anglo-French Concorde to twice the speed of sound, was buried yesterday after having died of cancer at the age of 62.

## Afghan casualties pour into Pakistan

Delhi - Heavy casualties from a huge Soviet-Afghan Government offensive in Afghanistan are being reported at a hospital run by the Red Cross in eastern Pakistan. (Richard Ford writes).

Medical teams at the hospital in Peshawar are treating hundreds of men suffering from bullet wounds and injuries caused by bomb blast.

Extra doctors have been flown to the hospital, where serious problems at a hospital around the clock to cope with the injured from what Western sources describe as the biggest offensive since the guerrilla war began.

The offensive has been under way for 10 days and it is reported that fighting in the Pakhtia region has taken place within a mile of the border with Pakistan.

Large numbers of commandos are reported to have been dropped from the helicopters to attack the Afghan guerrillas and to seal routes into the province.

## Kasparov scores a stunning victory

By Raymond Keene

Gary Kasparov, the world chess championship challenger, has struck a vital blow in the campaign to capture the world title.

On Tuesday night, he adjourned with a great advantage in the first game of his match with Anatoly Karpov and the world champion duly resigned the game yesterday morning, without resuming play.

Kasparov has never before started with a loss in a world championship contest, and this is the first occasion on which he has lost three consecutive games to the same opponent.

It was at that point that Mr Florencio Campomanes, president of the World Chess Federation (FIDE), stepped in to annul the contest.

Kasparov's conduct of the first game was marked by speed of thought and innovative opening concepts. The variation of the Nimzo-Indian defence chosen by Kasparov was used by his self-confessed hero, Alexander Alekhine, in the 1930s. But it had never before surfaced in a world title match.

Karpov's mistaken manoeuvre of 9... queen to knight 3

followed by 10... queen takes knight's pawn, led to great difficulties in developing his queen's side forces.

On move 25, the champion was forced to surrender a crucial pawn with the desperate 25... pawn to queen knight 4; thereafter Kasparov's technique found no problems in forcing victory.

First game

White: Kasparov. Black: Karpov.

Nimzo-Indian Defence

1 P-Q4 N-K3 2 P-K3 P-K4 3 P-K4 P-K4 4 P-K4 P-K4 5 P-K4 P-K4 6 P-K4 P-K4 7 P-K4 P-K4 8 P-K4 P-K4 9 P-K4 P-K4 10 P-K4 P-K4 11 P-K4 P-K4 12 P-K4 P-K4 13 P-K4 P-K4 14 P-K4 P-K4 15 P-K4 P-K4 16 P-K4 P-K4 17 P-K4 P-K4 18 P-K4 P-K4 19 P-K4 P-K4 20 P-K4 P-K4 21 P-K4 P-K4 22 P-K4 P-K4 23 P-K4 P-K4 24 P-K4 P-K4 25 P-K4 P-K4 26 P-K4 P-K4 27 P-K4 P-K4 28 P-K4 P-K4 29 P-K4 P-K4 30 P-K4 P-K4 31 P-K4 P-K4 32 P-K4 P-K4 33 P-K4 P-K4 34 P-K4 P-K4 35 P-K4 P-K4 36 P-K4 P-K4 37 P-K4 P-K4 38 P-K4 P-K4 39 P-K4 P-K4 40 P-K4 P-K4 41 P-K4 P-K4 42 P-K4 P-K4 43 P-K4 P-K4 44 P-K4 P-K4 45 P-K4 P-K4 46 P-K4 P-K4 47 P-K4 P-K4 48 P-K4 P-K4 49 P-K4 P-K4 50 P-K4 P-K4 51 P-K4 P-K4 52 P-K4 P-K4 53 P-K4 P-K4 54 P-K4 P-K4 55 P-K4 P-K4 56 P-K4 P-K4 57 P-K4 P-K4 58 P-K4 P-K4 59 P-K4 P-K4 60 P-K4 P-K4 61 P-K4 P-K4 62 P-K4 P-K4 63 P-K4 P-K4 64 P-K4 P-K4 65 P-K4 P-K4 66 P-K4 P-K4 67 P-K4 P-K4 68 P-K4 P-K4 69 P-K4 P-K4 70 P-K4 P-K4 71 P-K4 P-K4 72 P-K4 P-K4 73 P-K4 P-K4 74 P-K4 P-K4 75 P-K4 P-K4 76 P-K4 P-K4 77 P-K4 P-K4 78 P-K4 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## South Africa in crisis

## Rumours of foreign bank backlash put rand under yet more pressure

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The rand was under pressure again on the foreign exchange market yesterday, at one point touching a low of 37.25 US cents after closing on Tuesday night at 41.9 cents. It recovered during the afternoon to about 40 cents with Reserve Bank support but fell back to 38 cents at the close.

The currency had a value of 45 cents on Monday, when the foreign exchange market was reopened for business after the Government's announcement on Sunday night that it was imposing a four-month "standstill" on the repayment of some categories of foreign loans.

There were persistent rumours in Johannesburg financial circles yesterday that the exchange market might again be closed, and also that foreign banks which have been denied repayment of loans were considering retaliatory legal action.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party, which broke away from the ruling National Party in 1982, attributed the "disastrous" economic situation to the Government's "keeping our security forces on a leash and allowing them to use only birdshot and rubber bullets".

He said the Government had allowed itself to be deterred by fear of what the outside world would say if a large number of rioters were killed in a single incident (as happened on March 21, near Uitenhage, when the police used real bullets).

Dr Treurnicht, who represents quite a broad swathe of white opinion, maintained that by defaulting on its foreign loans South Africa has sunk to the level of Peru. He predicted big swings to his party at forthcoming elections.

Almost as if inspired by Dr Treurnicht's remarks, police in Cape Town wielding leather whips, savagely broke up a peaceful protest by some 300 coloured children in the city's main Adderley Street.

Police and traffic authorities reported that youths in coloured areas around Cape Town were still erecting makeshift barricades on roads and throwing stones. Last night the main road to the airport was closed briefly.

An off-duty black policeman was stabbed and burnt to death in Grahamstown in the Cape on Tuesday, it was disclosed yesterday, close to where police and soldiers were trying to rescue a national serviceman trapped beneath an armoured car involved in an accident.

Meanwhile, the black National Union of Mineworkers, which on Tuesday night

suspended a two-day strike on some gold and coal mines, yesterday announced that it was seeking an urgent court order to prevent one of the mining houses involved, Gencor, from evicting miners who had been on strike.

At least 70 people were arrested and 16 injured during the strike, and according to the NUM, one man was killed when he was run down by a police vehicle, but the mining house later said that the man was alive, and had only hurt his foot.

The NUM has said that the suspension of the strike is conditional on the outcome of an application to the Industrial Court for a ruling on protection against "unlawful" dismissal and eviction of miners involved in a legal strike.

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## Sanctions retaliation a two-edged sword

Continued from page 1.

account for only about 7 per cent of South Africa's total, they have proved recently to be the fastest-growing export sector.

The belief that President Botha's threat of retaliation could hurt South Africa almost as much as its neighbours' explains why most black southern African leaders have not publicly opposed sanctions: in fact, many are in favour.

At a meeting of the leaders of the nine Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) nations in Arusha last month, even King Mshoeshoe of Lesotho, the country most heavily dependent on South Africa, urged Western states not to hold back from sanctions, for fear of damaging neighbouring states' economies. Significantly, however, the summit did not produce a formal statement on sanctions, reflecting the political disparity within the SADCC, which was established in 1980 to find ways to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa.

Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, for instance, has advocated sanctions in principle, but insists that practical realities dictate that the landlocked nation could not impose them. President Machel of Mozambique has said he would vote in favour of sanctions only if the US and Britain did so as well.

The three countries with the closest economic ties with South Africa, which would be hardest hit by sanctions, are the former British protectorates of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. All belong to the South African Customs Union, which was established in 1910.

The mountainous kingdom of Lesotho is encircled by South Africa and depends on the republic's road and rail network for all of its trade. South Africa provided 95 per cent of Lesotho's imports last year and, through the Customs Union, contributed 56 per cent of government revenues.

Lesotho also has the largest number of migrant workers in south Africa, 86 per cent of its wage labour force. Pretoria would only have to expel the 150,000 Lesotho newcomers to cripple that country's economy. The Customs Union also contributes heavily to government revenues of Botswana (37

per cent) and Swaziland (63 per cent).

Each gets about 90 per cent of its imports from South Africa and rely on the republic's transport system for most of its exports, though Botswana airfreights its diamonds direct to Europe. Much foreign investment in the two countries comes from South Africa.

Zimbabwe, Zambia, and to a lesser extent Malawi, also rely on South African rail and road links. Their direct trade with South Africa ranges from 50 to 85 per cent.

Zimbabwe in particular has made a considerable effort since independence to reduce dependence on South Africa by

directing more of its trade through Mozambique.

Its traditional trading port, Beira, is badly silted and attempts to export direct through Maputo have been disrupted by Mozambican rebels.

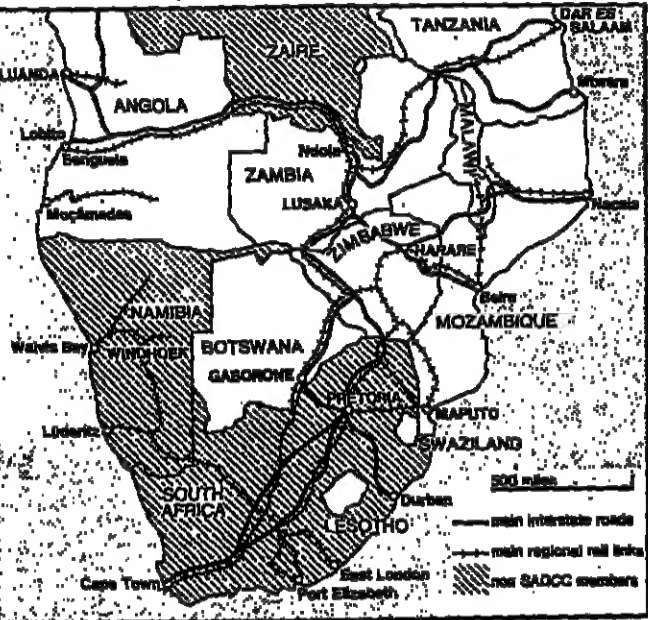
In Mozambique's case, however, the boot is on the other foot to some degree as Maputo, the capital, serves as one of South Africa's major trading terminals. Mozambique also supplies the republic with considerable electricity from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex. But Mozambique derives badly-needed hard currency from both activities.

One aspect of the sanctions debate often overlooked is the cost already borne by SADCC countries because of South Africa's policy of political and military disruption.

In a submission to a recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity, the SADCC secretariat put this at more than £700 million. SADCC countries are also having to bear the cost arising from South Africa's double-digit rate of inflation and the depreciating rand.

In the short-term and even in medium-term, however, SADCC countries would suffer most if sanctions were imposed on South Africa.

As M. Claude Cheysson, former French Foreign Minister and no friend of South Africa, warned the UN Committee on Apartheid last year, "History shows that an embargo has never succeeded against countries with natural resources, whereas the weaker neighbours who are affected by it suffer horribly".



The ports and the networks of roads and railways that create interdependence in southern Africa.

## ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON SOUTH AFRICA

	Botswana	Lesotho	Swaziland	Malawi	Mozambique	Zimbabwe	Zambia
Main partner	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa	Britain
Exports to S. Africa	£32m (17%)	£28m (80%)	£42m (20%)	£3m (6%)	£23m (5%)	£7m (17%)	£3m (1%)
Imports from S. Africa	£33m (80%)	£28m (80%)	£42m (20%)	£3m (6%)	£23m (5%)	£7m (17%)	£3m (1%)
Migrant workers	29,160	150,422	13,418	30,803	59,391	16,965	-
Number	29,160	150,422	13,418	30,803	59,391	16,965	-
% of wage labour force	22%	39%	23%	9%	20%	22%	-
Remittances	£21m	£39m	£23m	£11m	£43m	£22m	-
Tourism	150,000	over 50,000	50,000	25,000	negligible	83,000	baned
No. S. African tourists	150,000	over 50,000	50,000	25,000	negligible	83,000	baned
% of total	15%	70%	50%	30%	negligible	24%	-
South Africa supplies	100%	100%	100%	70%	one third	1%	-
Electricity	100%	100%	100%	70%	one third	1%	-
Oil	100%	100%	100%	70%	one third	1%	-
Food	all	all	all	one third	one third	one third	one third
Overseas trade via S. Africa	all	all	all	one third	one third	one third	one third

Source: Third World Affairs.

## Washington accused of connivance

Luanda (AFP) - President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola opened the non-aligned ministerial conference here yesterday and urged the movement to press for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

He accused Washington of connivance with Pretoria and said that the Reagan Administration, "through its policy of constructive engagement, is pursuing a policy of destabilization".

He told the conference of the 101-member movement that a "firm attitude" should be taken against South Africa, and that sanctions would "in no way harm the majority of the population more than the existence of the apartheid system".

He said Pretoria had made only "facade changes" to deflect pressure to end apartheid. The South Africans were also using delaying tactics to prevent the independence of Angola's southern neighbour, Namibia, maintaining a large force near the Angola border and trying to destabilize the Luanda Government, he said.

He called on the American people to stop the US giving financial aid to rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita). The situation on Angola's southern border was "explosive", he said.

South Africa had destroyed any possibility of the planned progressive withdrawal of Cuban forces in Angola after breaking the Lusaka peace accord by not pulling out of southern Angola by an agreed time, he said.

The conference is to detail the non-aligned attitude to major world issues in a final declaration on Saturday.

## Pretoria may swap gold for overseas currency

New York (Reuters) - South Africa might very well swap gold for foreign currency in the future, if necessary, the Reserve Bank Governor, Mr Gerhard De Kock said yesterday.

"We're aware that we could easily swap all our gold if we wanted to," Mr Koc told a news conference. He said he had visited a number of New York banks to explain the technical implications of a standstill declared last weekend on repayment of South Africa's foreign debt.

He said he had been very courteous received, but declined to comment when asked whether the banks had indicated a willingness to reschedule.

Mr De Kock put South Africa's total foreign debt at between \$21 and \$23 billion, including \$12 billion due within 12 months.

Of that, \$6 billion is in lines of credit between international banks, he added, emphasizing that South Africa is at pains to minimize disruption to the interbank deposit market. Bankers said that Nedbank, a South African bank, accounts for a substantial portion of the interbank deposits, repayment of which is frozen under the South African standstill.

Asked whether Nedbank is in difficulties because of these interbank lines, Mr De Kock said: "These difficulties have been substantially, if not entirely, resolved."

Asked whether the Reserve Bank would stand behind Nedbank, Mr De Kock said he never discusses in public the affairs of private South African banks.

But he added: "The South African central bank in the past has always stood behind banks in matters of this nature." He declined to say whether US banks were insisting on political changes in South Africa. But he said: "I hope wise counsels will prevail and we'll be able to work out economic and political solutions."

He said he hoped to name a debt negotiator after his coming talks in Europe. The person might be from a merchant bank or an individual financial expert.

## Reagan faces Senate clash

From Michael Binyon, Washington

As members of Congress return to Washington for the start of what promises to be an acrimonious autumn session, President Reagan has warned Republicans not to attack his Administration for their political gain.

Anticipating growing Congressional opposition to his policies, especially over the Budget deficit, protectionist legislation and South Africa, the President said that there would be no advantage to those in his party who turned against the Administration.

The House of Representatives reconvened yesterday for routine business. The Senate will not resume until Monday.

Africa. Senators are expected to approve a compromise imposing limited sanctions; it was passed overwhelmingly by the House before the recess.

The White House has vetoed any punitive measures as he attempts to salvage what remains of "constructive engagement" policy. But such is the strength of feeling in both parties that Congress will almost certainly find enough votes to override a veto.

Confrontation between Congress and the President, something avoided until now, also looks likely over the pressing task of trying to cut the deficit. But the congressional plan to reduce it by \$55 billion, (£39 billion), agreed after much argument, is believed to fall well short of its target. President Reagan threatened again at the

weekend to veto any supplementary bill, now gaining favour on Capitol Hill. But Mr James Baker, the Treasury Secretary, said yesterday there could be minor changes to the President's tax reform Bill, raising an extra \$23 billion between 1986 and 1998. But this was still less than 1 per cent of anticipated revenues.

Mr Reagan has also angered Congress by his flat rejection of any protectionist measures to curb imports flooding into the United States. Congressmen, generally in a sour and combative mood at the start of each session after hearing all the complaints of their constituents, have been tackled repeatedly by workers blaming "unfair" foreign competition, especially Japanese - for factory closures.



Woman attendants steady Mr Peng Zhen, (left), chairman of the National People's Congress, aged 83, and Mr Xu Deheng, aged 95, during a special session in Peking to mark the 40th anniversary of China's victory over Japan.

## Basque feud exposes ETA link

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

It all began with the public taunting by one Basque political leader that a rival was so little of a nationalist at heart that he sends his son to a French-run school in San Sebastian instead of to an ikastola, the local Basque schools teaching the national language and culture.

Among Basques, charges involving nationalist sentiment, the motor of Basque politics since the region recovered its identity with the return of democracy, can quickly develop into a serious row.

Señor Juan Barandres, San Sebastian's best-known lawyer and MP in the Madrid Cortes, by his reply to the charges of Señor Xabier Arzalluz, the former Jesuit priest and strong man behind the scenes of the ruling Basque Nationalist Party, did just that.

The row has given everyone a rare glimpse into the kitchen of Basque politics and the underground passages which link up with ETA, the Basque armed separatist organization.

The dispute has particularly satisfied the Madrid Government, where the Socialists, in power for the first time in over 40 years, have reverted to their old centralist convictions about Spain's regional problem, adopted a tough approach on the security problems, and yet failed to break ETA.

In spite of some successes, for the Government, ETA has managed in the past three months to mount three big strike operations. Its most spectacular was the killing of an army colonel on the same day in June that Spain solemnly signed its accession treaty to the EEC.

Smarting under the schools taunt, Señor Barandres accused Señor Arzalluz of seeking to persuade ETA leaders, who had suspended their attacks because the 1981 coup attempt threatened to finish off Spain's new democracy, to take up their arms again. This, he alleged, was intended by Señor Arzalluz to force Madrid to transfer more powers to Vitoria.

Señor Arzalluz denies making any such plea, but not holding three meetings with ETA leaders during 1981. The allegations have been arranged on Señor Barandres, with the suspicion lingering that the tiny Basque Party he leads, many of whose members are former ETA men, was partly financed by former ETA kidnappings and ransom payments. In Madrid's eyes both Basque parties have been shown irresponsibly playing with terrorist fire.

The Cabinet decided again to ask Jordan to demand the removal of bases established there in recent months by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

## Terror returns to a Lebanese town

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

It was the turn of Zahle yesterday. In the narrow, little, Syrian town that has scarcely heard a shot fired in anger since the Syrian siege of 1981, a car bomb exploded in mid-afternoon killing at least four people and wounding more than 40.

There was, as usual, in Lebanon's car-bomb war, no warning and no subsequent claim of responsibility.

Local police said later that the bomb went off in the vegetable market, as vulnerable a target as those in which the other car bombs have been planted over two months.

Beirut state radio later spoke of "heavy casualties", but gave no further details. Zahle is on the western edge of the Bekaa Valley and communications with Beirut are always difficult. Syrian troops are based around the town although, under the agreement which ended the 1981 siege, they do not enter the main streets.

Yesterday's explosion started a fire in a fuel depot near the market and a pall of smoke hung over the town for hours after the explosion.

In Beirut, meanwhile, the battle for the Palestinian camp at Bourj el-Barajneh was re-

newed as Shia Muslim Amal militiamen and PLO guerrillas loyal to Mr Yasser Arafat began firing rocket-propelled grenades at each other not far from the airport.

Amal blamed the PLO for the fighting, saying that Palestinian gunmen had opened fire on a Shia neighbourhood beside the camp, and within hours the other two Palestinian camps at Sabra and Chatila were deserted.

The inhabitants, living amid the ruins of the June battles, knew only too well how quickly the conflict could spread.

Their mood was entirely in keeping with that of the rest of west Beirut. Amal militiamen have been constructing massive new earth embankments along the front line through the centre of the city after further fighting between Christians and Muslims.

Along the western side of that front line, the fundamentalist "Hizbollah" (Party of God) gunmen now almost outnumber Amal militiamen. This development is not likely to encourage the few optimists who still claim to speak for the Lebanese Government.

## West Bank fears of new Belfast

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israel's 10-man inner Cabinet met in Jerusalem yesterday to discuss the continuing deterioration in security in the occupied West Bank.

The discussion followed the stabbing in Hebron on Tuesday of two Israeli soldiers, one of whom later died. A 35-year-old reservist, he was the fifteenth killed, allegedly by Palestinian guerrillas, this year, and the second to die in the West Bank in 10 days.

An unidentified Israeli military source was quoted on Israel Radio yesterday as saying that the situation in the area was in danger of deteriorating into "another Belfast".

A demand for stepped-up Jewish settlement in the West Bank, he was the most effective Israeli politician to have been brought up at the Cabinet meeting.

The Cabinet decided again to ask Jordan to demand the removal of bases established there in recent months by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

## Secretary in spy case 'confesses'

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Frau Margarete Höke, the secretary in the West German President's office arrested for alleged espionage, is reported to have admitted that she was a spy. Until now she has proclaimed her innocence.

She appears to have made the admission to her police interrogators, according to reliable reports. But she seems to be refusing to say whether she was working for the East Germans or for the Soviet Union.

The difference is more than academic. Writers here on espionage and related matters are increasingly coming to believe that the interests of the two Communist spy agencies are not always the same.

Frau Höke will stand trial for the German equivalent of branches of the Official Secrets Act. A Bonn politician who employed her as a secretary some years ago told *The Times*: "I don't believe she was a Communist. She must have done it for money, or for love."

## Toast to a bold Bavarian

## Strauss's 10-day birthday party

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

Herr Franz Josef Strauss is 70 tomorrow, but in his native Bavaria, a single day seems not to be thought long enough, to accommodate so auspicious a birthday for so great a man.

The anniversary celebrations will, therefore, last 10 days. They open and close with parties in the suitably regal setting of the Residence, in Munich, the palace of Bavaria's royal family until the family abdicated in the wake of the revolutionary disturbances of 1918.

Herr Strauss is, so far, only the Prime Minister of Bavaria. But to the non-German-speaking world he is perhaps the most famous Bavarian since Wagner's patron, the mad King Ludwig and, apart from successive Chancellors he has for years been perhaps the only German politician to whom the rest of the world could put a face.

This is not because the face is particularly memorable, being the round, heavily-jowled one of the Munich headwaiter or the Bavarian farmer. It is partly because Herr Strauss has a genius for controversy, or at least for publicity.

That alone, however, would not have been enough to have made him so important in West German politics for so long. Modern West Germany would not have tolerated him if he were merely noisy.

Even among people who will never vote for him, and although he may not look it, he is also regarded as "an educated man". In his youth he was a fine classical scholar, winning the highest marks in Bavaria for his finals, according to legend.

It seems that all Germany is celebrating his birthday. In a rather spectacular act of homage, the holders of the Federal Republic's two highest offices - President Richard von Weizsäcker and Chancellor Kohl - will travel to Munich for tomorrow's party.

Gold and silver coins have been minted in Bavaria to mark the anniversary. It is said that a band, which will play in his honour on Saturday, will comprise 3,000 players. The final party, on September 14, 3,500 Bavarians have been invited to the Residence to shake his hand.

When it is all over, will

undoubtedly continue his persecution of Herr Kohl as an insufficiently Straussian conservative. For one prize has always eluded Herr Strauss: Herr Kohl's job. The highest national office he has held is Minister of Finance.

He was Chancellor candidate against the Social Democrat incumbent, Herr Helmut Schmidt, in 1980, and was decisively beaten. The rest of West Germany likes him to be controversial from outside the Bonn Chancellery, and preferably from the safe distance of Bavaria.

Herr Sebastian Haffner, a historian who is not particularly right-wing, has written that if ever West Germany finds itself in a situation similar to that of Britain in May 1940, he would hope that Herr Strauss was called to power.

In the absence of such heroic times, Herr Strauss's predicament in relation to the greatest and most successful statesman so far produced by the Federal Republic: Strauss has more specialist competence than Adenauer, but Adenauer was more foxier, more refined in day-to-day politics.

## Estonians row to freedom

From Christopher Mossey, Stockholm

Three Estonians, in a daring escape from the Soviet Union, have rowed across the Baltic Sea in a tiny rubber dinghy. Last night they asked for political asylum in Sweden.

The men said they nearly drowned when, in sight of freedom, they were shipwrecked in a storm and washed ashore on a small island near the southern Finnish Lovisa. They were rescued by the Finnish coastguard.

In an unusual move, Finnish police granted them three-month temporary visas rather than handing them back to the Soviet Union, as is usually the case with East Bloc refugees. The Estonians say they wish to stay in Sweden.

## Mafia hunt man freed

Rome - The Italian Supreme Court has annulled a warrant issued in April for the group of 21 Sicilians, including Señor Mario Rendo from Catania, one of the island's most prominent businessmen. (John Earle writes.)

He had been arrested on the orders of Señor Carlo Palermo, a Trapani magistrate in the centre of the fight against the Mafia, on charges including tax evasion on public works contracts.

## Elena mop-up

Pascagoula, Mississippi (AP) - Residents of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida warned to recover from the aftermath of Hurricane Elena, grateful that there was something left to repair even though the storm damaged or destroyed nearly 17,400 houses.

## Health shots

Ankara (Reuters) - More than five million Turkish children will be inoculated against measles, polio, tetanus whooping cough, diphtheria in a nationwide campaign starting Wednesday.

## Fake priest

Innsbruck (Reuters) - The Roman Catholic Church excommunicated Axel Kolbe, a Bavarian carpenter who posed as a priest in western Austria, and declared void ceremonies he conducted.

## Reagan checks

Washington (Reuters) - President Reagan will have routine post-operative checks during the next week or so following his surgery in July to remove a cancerous growth from his intestine.

## Falasha protest

Jerusalem (Reuters) - About 300 Falashas, Ethiopian Jews, shouting "the rabbis are racist", demonstrated against demands by Israel's rabbis that the immigrants undergo symbolic conversions before marrying.

## Longer term

Moscow (AP) - Soviet authorities have added two years to the five-year sentence in a labour camp of the Georgian human rights activist, Mr Merab Kostava, a dissident source said.

## González late

Peking (Reuters) - The Spanish Prime Minister, Señor Felipe González, arrived late for an official visit to Peking after his closed air space, diverting his flight.

## Rat hunt

Jakarta (Reuters) - President Suharto ordered Indonesian armed forces to battle voracious rats which have devoured more than 55,000 acres of rice, the nation's staple food.



## THE ARTS

## Bolshoi Ballet returning to Britain

The Bolshoi Ballet are to make their first visit to Britain for over a decade next summer. The company will play a three-week season at the Royal Opera House, opening around July 22. After that they will go to the Palace in Manchester and the Hippodrome, Birmingham, for a week in each theatre. The Bolshoi were last seen in London in 1974 at the Coliseum. Their previous visit to Covent Garden was 16 years ago, for a four-week season.

The repertoire is expected to contain three full-length ballets, possibly four, plus two triple bills. The *Golden Age*, choreographed by the Bolshoi's director, Yuri Grigorovich, is almost certain to be included. It has only been seen once before

in the West, at Duisburg, where it was much praised. The *Golden Age* will be danced to the Shostakovich score. Prokofiev is the composer of another ballet likely to be presented, *Ivan the Terrible*. Other possibilities are *Raymonda* and *Spartacus*.

Britain will be seeing an almost new company from the Bolshoi. Few dancers remain from that 1974 season.

The Bolshoi's visit, presented by the Entertainment Corporation (run by Peter Brightman and Victoria Charlton), will almost certainly be followed by a reciprocal tour by the Royal Ballet to the Soviet Union in 1987. Both the Bolshoi and the Kirov theatres have been made

available to the Royal Ballet and, apart from Moscow and Leningrad, they will probably perform in one other venue before going on, after a four-week visit, to Japan.

This will be the Royal Ballet's first major foreign tour under Anthony Dowell, the company's director-elect. Clearly the cultural climate between Britain and the Soviet Union is getting a little warmer. Festival Ballet are due to go to Russia in the spring of next year. The presence in London at the moment of the head of the Cultural Relations Department of the USSR confirms that supposition.

John Higgins

## Theatre

Split Second  
Lyric Studio  
Hammersmith

Seventy minutes in the Queens Park Rangers' traffic jam followed by a brief collision with the Lyric's closed-door policy robbed me of the first half of Dennis McIntyre's play, on whose title I will not dwell.

I was exploding in the foyer Mr McIntyre's hero - a black New York policeman - rushed beyond endurance by the taunts of a white car thief - was losing his cool on stage. For a split second, he reverts from law enforcement to racial fury and shoots his enemy dead. A hasty reading of the script shows Val (Hugh Quarshie) reliving this fatal moment with his superior officer, with an old Vietnam buddy, and with his wife - telling each of them a slightly different tale, while the enormity of what he has done gradually dawns on him.

Act II, with your reviewer at last planted in his seat, proceeds to the crucial interview. This being an American play, it is, of course, with Val's father who also happens to be a retired cop.

Mr McIntyre is himself a white American, which may

comparison with his own blameless record on the toughest beats in Pittsburgh. Val thereupon retraces his steps to the matrimonial home and police headquarters, arriving after much pounding argument, at the conclusion that he will be doing nobody a favour by owning up, and that by rubbing out the defenceless white hoodlum he has only done what his father had always longed to do. We last see him facing the tribunal and resolutely lying his way back into public service.

I am not going to insult the author or Hugh Woodbridge's cast by declaring for or against a one-sided play of which I only witnessed the post-mortem. My disconnected impressions are that the opening arrest scene is extremely well written and gives Val every motive for pulling the trigger, and that the following encounter with the black police captain (Joseph Marcell) traces a skilfully delicate line between formal inquiry, suspicion and racial feeling.

As performed, the second act generates enough interest in the question of whether or not Val will spill the beans to sustain arguments touching on black history and the rights and wrongs of defying white-apointed authority.

Mr McIntyre is himself a white American, which may



Delicate line between enquiry, suspicion and fellow-feeling: Joseph Marcell (left), Hugh Quarshie

explain his over-emphatic treatment of black speech rhythms, particularly gospel-like rhetoric, depending on brain-numbing incantation and circling repetitions: "He's old. We can't listen to him. We can't afford to listen to him." However, that is

Irving Wardle

## Promenade Concert

CBSO/Rattle

Albert Hall/Radio 3

There cannot be many more thankless tasks in music than that of singing the tenor part in *Das Lied von der Erde*. You wrench out lung and larynx to offer the whole of *Siegfried* in 10 minutes, and then you sit

patiently for half an hour while the mezzo sings on and the audience forgives you ever had a part in the proceedings. Failure is guaranteed, and the best one can do is fail manfully, as Jon Vickers did on Tuesday.

Quite apart from its inherent impossibility, this cannot be a part he keeps in his repertoire much longer. It stands at some distance from the territory he has made his own, and here he sounded like a wounded hero being tormented into jollity; Samson singing for the Philistines. Some of the music went too fast for him to get a grip, and his effort at the irony of his second song suddenly and alarmingly suggested a plausible Mime. It might be as well if he steered himself away from risks such as that.

Nor can I think that this is the work for Jesse Norman, much as I admire her. It is, quite simply and obviously, too low. She was never very happy below the stage, and when

asked to sing quickly in that register, she ran into trouble.

Even outside it, her foreignness was evident; the very ending, for instance, should have the singer comfortably at home in her lower middle range, not plumping near to the bottom.

Of course, a great deal of her contribution sounded glorious, but a great deal sounded wrong, too.

However, there were compensations. This song of the earth is really the song of the orchestra, and it is a work unlike Haydn's *Sinfonia Concertante*, which was heard before the interval, to show off Simon Rattle's special relationship with his Birmingham players. In the last movement alone there were dozens of striking instrumental moments.

There was the sepulchral noise of the double bassoon; the utterly innocent lines of solo oboe and solo flute, artlessly phrased, and a choice burble from the bass clarinet. There was also a warm but not cloying solo cello; and a marvellous entry from the first violins after their prolonged absence. And one noticed such things because this was such a brilliant and expository performance: no farewell but an invitation into new jewelled realms of sound.

Paul Griffiths

## Television

## Gloomy inquisitions

The *Interview Game* (BBC2) looked in its first programme at job interviews. It was presented by an earnest, woman called Margaret Simonot who stressed that the conventional candidate had the best chance and that despite a veneer of objectivity, assessments were far from reliable.

She drew her glum conclusions after investigating interviews held by London Transport for the post of driver/conductor. One recruit, who never allowed his charges to get a word in, described his task as making them settle down "as a friend" but there seemed an air of

desperation to the question "have you any friends on London Transport?"

Simonot warned us to beware the hidden line of questioning: such oblique approaches for instance as "Do you live literally at home, so to speak?" We were never told which of the four candidates got a job, just the worrying likelihood that the lucky ones were those who had "related" to the interviewers - two men, even glummer than

Ms Simonot. In fact the whole procedure shed more light on London Transport than on how to succeed at an interview.

Wildlife on One (BBC1) returned with a marvellous programme on the mantis shrimp, *The Fastest Claw in the West*. The photography (Roger Jackman and Chris Robson) was so excellent there seemed no need for the script's gimmicky treatment of nature which, together with music from

Startled Insects, conspired to present the stomatopod as a deep-sea gangster.

This "underwater mugger" has a club and a claw which, moving at 1,000 centimetres a second, make an impact equivalent to a 22-calibre bullet. The most memorable sequence was of a "smasher" knocking the legs off a crab with tremendous swiftness (the quality of sound recording also deserves a mention). Then a lobster turned up. Poor chap. In the producer Keenan Smart's words, it was "high noon" for him.

Nicholas Shakespeare

## Cinema: David Robinson at the Venice Festival

## Surpassing energy and audacity

The British presence at this year's Venice Film Festival essentially means Channel 4, which is now internationally regarded as a focus of film activity of the same importance as Italy's RAI or Germany's Second Channel. In fact the British television company is currently making a considerably greater impact than either of these organizations. Channel 4 has some kind of investment in 15 of the films on show in Venice, including such prominent competition works as Alain Tanner's *No Man's Land* and Agnes Varda's *Sans Toit ni loi*.

Out of competition, Channel 4 has shown *Letter to Brezhnev*, a first film by Chris Bernard, which in energy, originality and audacity outclasses practically everything else in sight. It also declares the existence of an indigenous Liverpoolian cinema. The film was begun in the city by Bernard and a group of collaborators, with practically no money. They were kept going with subs from private investors and Palace Pictures, until Channel 4 came in to finish it.

The scenario combines the directness of a children's story with large-hearted wisdom and the bluest language that has so far hit the British screen. It is the story of two girls from Kirby (five miles down the road from Liverpool), one on the dole and the other in the glib department of a chicken factory. They meet a couple of Russians off a ship in the docks. When the men go back, Teresa determines to join her beau on the Black Sea. Not all the pressures and persuasions of family, friends and Foreign Office can dissuade her. Can the Black Sea, with love, offer her less than Kirby-on-the-dole?

The wit and tornado vivacity of Margi Clarke and Alexandra Pigg are something such as British cinema has not seen before.

Continental television crews are forever thrusting microphones in your face and demanding if the European cinema is not being overrun by Hollywood - as if that were something new. There are a dozen American films in Venice this year, of which the most attractive has been *Fandango*, a first work by Kevin Reynolds (a



Tornado of vivacity new to the British cinema: Alexandra Pigg as Elaine, with Peter Firth as her Russian boyfriend, in *Letter to Brezhnev*

former lawyer). It follows the conventions of the nostalgia-for-college-days teenage road movie, but has fresh qualities of observation and character.

Lawrence Kasdan's *Silverado* is an attempt to marry Western traditions to the frantic pace and action of *The Empire Strikes Back* or *Return of the Jedi*, on which Kasdan was writer. For all the muddle of characters and incident, the result is generally refreshing.

Sometimes festivals can establish actors as well as directors. An American newcomer, Kevin Costner, who plays the main role in *Fandango* and a supporting part in *Silverado*, has made a big impression on Venice audiences, and his personal appearances have produced exceptional and spontaneous enthusiasm and ovations. Costner revives the and-go energy and cheek that were exemplified by Harold Lloyd and Mickey Mouse (another figure fêted in Venice,

with a major Disney retrospective), and looks solidly set for stardom.

Krzysztof Zanussi, the supreme cosmopolitan of the Venice jury, so that his new film, *The Force of Evil*, a Franco-Italian co-production, was shown out of competition. It reveals Zanussi returning to the style of abstract "contes moraux" of the films that preceded *Year of the Quiet Sun* in 1984. The film is set in the Twenties, but the moral debate could take place anywhere.

It involves three characters: a young theology student - a modern Candide - accepts a scholarship from a rich industrialist and arms manufacturer, and is subsequently seduced by a mysterious woman who turns out to be the industrialist's wife. Their deceptions and debates demonstrate Zanussi's conviction that "the small compromises of every day are multiplied by millions of people to produce an insupportable society... so-

ciety might be improved, but it can never be made perfect".

The Venice audience was exceptionally hostile to the film: either the message struck too near home, or they missed the sharp, subtle deflating comedy that saves Zanussi's philosophical debates from dryness. As the Mephistophelean industrialist, Vittorio Gassman proves an understanding Zanussi exponent.

Venice provided an opportunity to see the complete seven-hour adaptation of *Le Soulier de satin* by the 76-year-old Portuguese director Manoel de Oliveira; Cannes had shown only a three-hour précis. Not many people however took the opportunity: appreciation of this succession of state, elegant, interminable tableaux must depend entirely on devotion to Claudel. When *The Slipper* was first performed on stage in occupied France, Sacha Guitry commented "how fortunate we are not to have the pair".

Other music in London  
Electrifying drums

Kodo

Queen Elizabeth Hall

First a warning. If you are planning to see this show (which runs, incidentally, until September 15) go prepared for some extremely loud noises.

That fact accepted, you will probably also be exhilarated by the sights and sounds offered by traditional Japanese group of Kodo, the Japanese group of traditional musicians who live communally on the island of Sado, where they are building a new arts centre.

The sound of drums predominates in the music Kodo play. They range from the small shime-daiko, similar to the drum used in Noh theatre, through the hefty double-headed miya-daiko to the most spectacular, thunderous instrument you are likely to encounter, the enormous o-daiko.

In the piece that bears that instrument's name one is supposed to sense beneath the drum's formidable roar some sort of underlying tranquility. A bit like the sound of the sea, I suppose, and perhaps outdoors the effect might work. Here, however, the shattering reverberations simply made my ears ring, though one could only admire the athleticism of the two attack drummers as they attacked the monster, each with a pair of wooden clubs that

looked as though they might be difficult simply to lift.

Kodo's style of playing, though, is not remarkable only for its strength and aggression.

In pieces such as *Roetsu* (Toshi's *Chonlima* (1983) or the typically anonymous *Miyake Daiko* there is also a miraculous discipline and sense of teamwork as one player takes over crisply from another or as all drum fast and frantically with perfect unanimity of stroke. And in the dance *Chojugida* the musicians, wearing grotesque masks, assume identities of animals and spirits drawn both towards the beat of a solo miya-daiko.

Kodo's musicians also include an excellent player of the noh-kan and the shimebue, both flute-type instruments heard to beguiling effect in another dance, *Totinal*, and in *Yama Uta* (meaning "mountain song"), while two shamisen, stringed instruments plucked with sturdy wooden plectra, gave a virtuosic dance from the Tsugaru region. Quite what Caribbean steel drums were doing alongside the elegant koto in Motofumi Yamaguchi's *Hae* (1982) I am not sure, except of course, that one of Kodo's professed aims is to transcend national boundaries. They certainly manage to do that in this electrifying entertainment.

Stephen Pettitt

BRITISH PREMIERE  
BY THE ROYAL OPERA

STOCKHAUSEN  
IS BACK!  
DONNERSTAG  
aus LICHT

SEPTEMBER 16, 18, 20,  
24, 26, 30  
at 6.30

CONDUCTOR: PETER EOTVOS  
KARLHEINZ STOCKHAUSEN  
PRODUCTION: MICHAEL BOCKENFELD  
DESIGNER: MARIA BRONKHORST  
LIGHTING: CHRIS BELL  
TICKETS: £12-£15  
Reservations: 01-498 1866  
Admission: 01-498 1866

Royal Opera House

## Iceland's next good idea was to contact Arthur Young.



Starting from the smallest possible beginnings Malcolm Walker and Peter Hinchcliffe built Iceland, an outstandingly successful business retailing frozen foods.

Arthur Young's local office in Liverpool assisted Iceland's management as they developed the business through internal growth and by acquisition.

By 1984 Iceland was ready for a Stock Exchange listing.

Their next good idea was to call in a team from Arthur Young, London to prepare the detailed reports for the prospectus.

Local colleagues in Arthur Young also advised the company, its shareholders and its management, on the financial and taxation implications for them.

Iceland now has a full listing on the London Stock Exchange. The flotation has strengthened the financial base for continued expansion.

Today, Arthur Young continues its close local association with Iceland supported by the total resources of one of the leading accounting firms.

If you mean business, locally, nationally or internationally contact Roger Roberts on 01-831 7130.

It could be your next good idea.

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## SPECTRUM

## In the empire of the birds

## The Times Profile: Penguin Books

Soon after he arrived at Penguin in 1978 as chief executive, Peter Mayer put his amiable American arm around the shoulders of an editor and led him to the office window.

"What do you see out there?" he asked the employee who had been resisting Mayer's attempts to force the company to meet the book buying public half way.

"People..." suggested the editor. "Right," said Mayer, "and they're all nice."

Such Yankee marketing faith has ensured that bright, acidic orange is still the dominant colour on most paperback fiction shelves. Pelican's light blue still fills the non-fiction departments and Puffin's wholesome multicolours still cater for children. All three remain almost the only publishing imprints known throughout the world.

Fifty years on and the sun still does not set on the Empire of the Birds. Before Mayer's arrival it had been touch and go. But now it turns out that the spectacularly successful rescue operation was only phase one of his Penguin strategy. And he has chosen this anniversary year to launch phase two.

In April he paid the Thomson Organisation £11.5 million for two hardback houses, Michael Joseph and Hamish Hamilton, the paperback company Sphere and the distribution network TBL. It was the most startling publishing deal of recent years and has prompted widespread speculation that Mayer may have finally overreached himself.

But the reasoning behind the move lies deep within the nature and history of Penguin itself. The company is like it or not, and Mayer hates it - a British institution. Early Penguins with their orange, blue or green covers can bring sentimental tears to the eyes of compulsive readers over the age of 30. The fight to publish D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* evokes a lost era of unequivocal causes, and heroic enterprises like Fensner's *Buildings of England* seem more like great natural phenomena than mere publishing ventures.

Yet it all sprang from a brilliantly simple marketing exercise. In 1935, Allen Lane spotted the need for cheap, yet reasonably highbrow books. Under his parent company, The Bodley Head, he produced 10 titles at sixpence each against an average hardback price at the time of seven shillings and sixpence. In six months he had sold a million books. The Bodley Head, however, remained dubious and by 1936 Penguin was an independent company.

His timing had been perfect. He had not produced the first paperback, but he had tapped the market of the newly-literate classes. Improving education had created his customers. The rate of Penguin's growth produced an even more brilliant stroke of timing - when wartime paper rationing came in publishers were awarded a proportion of their pre-war consumption, so Penguin's share was huge.

Penguins were bought almost irrespective of content, such was the power of the company's paternalistic image. In addition, of course, there was politics. From the beginning these had been based on a benign, leftish consensus. Lane himself was not the cause. It sprang from his editors and he indulged it on the basis that it clearly worked. After the war it became fashionable to say that Penguin Books were instrumental in the creation of the welfare state.

But the post-war period also saw the first signs that Lane's original idea would not itself be enough to keep the company going forever. Lane took the view on the book *The Colditz Story* that his readers had had enough of the



Man of many words: Penguin chief executive Peter Mayer, 49 - "One day I'll stop publishing books and just sit and read them"

war. Pan seized it and it was a best seller. In addition, Pan had adopted magazine distribution techniques. Although Penguin had pioneered wider book distribution through station stalls, Pan went down to local newsagent level.

It was to take some time, however, before the cracks really began to show. Penguin was able to go triumphantly public in 1961 soon after the Lady Chatterley victory and, through the 1960s, the buoyancy of the whole publishing market concealed any relative competitive decline.

In addition, Tony Godwin had taken the first steps towards improving marketing and introduced full colour covers. But he clashed with Lane whose earlier flare seemed to have deserted him - the old man could not bring himself to see what was needed for survival. "A book," he said, "is not a tin of beans".

Lane was to die in 1970 and, immediately afterwards, Penguin

became a subsidiary of Pearson, a conglomerate that takes in the *Financial Times* and the Longman publishing group. For eight years the company drifted, moving inexorably towards appalling financial difficulties as the paperback market place was transformed.

Publishers began to bid huge prices at auctions to grab hardback titles. Penguin held back disdainfully and its "front list" of new books deteriorated. Mayer arrived to find Penguin £10 million in debt and rapidly losing money. He pruned the back list, cut staffing levels and insisted in dragging

Penguin into the mass market for paperbacks. But this was not simply a dash downmarket. In fact Mayer's concern was to save the quality titles by making them pay.

Large print runs of the most obscure titles had been necessary to keep the price down. Mayer cut the print runs, put the prices up and brought in bestsellers. Stock, led by *The Far Pavilions* or *The F-Plan Diet*, began to move and retailers, hitherto wary of the company's slightly upmarket image, began to look more closely at the list.

That was the first phase and it worked well enough to give Mayer the aura of a publishing legend not to mention profits of £8 million. Another foreigner had shaken up another British institution and the nation derived the usual masochistic thrill.

In fact, for all Mayer's bravura philistinism on the matter, he has

retained the largely serious look of Penguin's list. He has simply added the blockbusters on top and restructured the financing of the rest.

But the paperback market has been changing quickly even by Mayer's standards. "Vertical integration" has been the publishing buzz-phrase of the 1980s. It means that hardback and paperback houses come together under one roof, the latter feeding on the big titles produced by the former.

There has always been an element of this in Penguin. There have been Penguin Originals and Allen Lane and later Viking hardbacks. But Mayer's big deal represents a daring shortcut. He argues that, as companies like Collins vertically integrate their operations, Penguin stands less and less chance of seizing the big hardback titles.

Fair enough, reply his critics, but couldn't £12 million have been better spent developing the in-house hardback imprint? In addition there is the question of Penguin's management capability. More than most bosses Mayer is his company and that leaves no obvious team to integrate the new subsidiaries.

A good deal more than Pearson's money is being gambled with - Mayer's reputation is on the line. The special publications which come out today, the National Film Theatre season starting Monday week and the exhibition at the Royal Festival Hall from the 21st are all celebrations of a British institution that was brought back from the brink by an American.

"Penguin," he says, "was at its worst when it was at its most institutional." He believes instead in the absolute necessity for constant change - a new Penguin Books for every generation. For him there is nothing wonderful about the first orange and cream Penguins now back on sale. They were just a good idea at the time. If other publishers had had full-colour covers on paperbacks, Lane would have been wiped out. The Thomson deal is Mayer's way of ensuring his first bright ideas do not outstay their welcome as Lane's did.

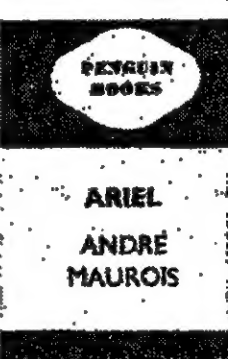
"Oh sure history will catch me up one day. Events will pass me by, then I'll stop publishing books and just sit somewhere and read them."

Bryan Appleyard

© The Times Newspaper Limited, 1985

## PENGUIN'S TOP SIX

- 1 Animal Farm George Orwell 8.8m
- 2 Watership Down Richard Adams 5m
- 3 Fanny Hill Fanny Hill 4m
- 4 Lady Chatterley's Lover D. H. Lawrence 4m
- 5 Canterbury Tales Chaucer 3m
- 6 The Odyssey Homer 3m



Under the Penguin imprint: Ariel, a Bodley Head original; Allen Lane; and Lady Chatterley's Lover

## HISTORY

- 1935: First 10 Penguins published under Bodley Head imprint.
- 1936: Penguin sets up as independent company owned by Allen Lane and his brothers, Millicent and Peter.
- 1937: Pelicans launched. First Penguin Specials appear.
- 1938: United States subsidiary formed.
- 1940: Puffin launched.
- 1943: First reference book published - *Dictionary of Science*.
- 1946: E. V. Rieu's translation of *The Odyssey* starts the Classics series.
- 1951: Nikolaus Pevsner's *Buildings of England* published.

- 1954: Penguin 1,000 issued - *One of Our Submarines* by Edward Young.
- 1956: Lady Chatterley's Lover by D. H. Lawrence published after court victory.
- 1961: Penguin floated on the Stock Exchange.
- 1962: Penguin Modern Classics released.
- 1967: Allen Lane starts a hardback imprint: Allen Lane The Penguin Press. Tony Godwin leaves after differences with Lane.
- 1969: Allen Lane's 50th year in publishing. Penguin 3000 published - James Joyce's *Ulysses*.
- 1970: Allen Lane dies in July. A month later Penguin acquired by Pearson.

- 1974: Market problems lead to closure of Penguin Education and loss of some titles to rival imprint.
- 1975: Penguin Inc in New York acquires the Viking Press.
- 1978: Peter Mayer becomes chief executive.
- 1981: Launch of King Penguin series.
- 1983: Penguin Travel Library launched. Company also acquires Frederick Warne which brings in Beatrix Potter to the backlist.
- 1985: Penguin acquires five companies from Thomson International including Hamish Hamilton, Michael Joseph and Sphere.

## FINDINGS

An occasional series on research: PUBLIC OPINION

## Role reversal in the gender gap

Traditionally, a larger percentage of men than women vote Labour, whereas women have, at least in the past, three elections, been more inclined to vote Conservative. Now the pattern seems to be changing.

The results of two MORI polls, conducted nationally in July and early August, each among samples of 2,000 adults, show that 1 per cent fewer women than men would have voted Conservative if a general election had been imminent.

Usually the gender gap varies between 6 and 9 per cent. For instance, at the last general election where there was a 16 per cent Conservative lead over Labour overall, among men it was 12 per cent and among women 20 per cent, with 42 per cent of men voting for the Conservatives and 46 per cent of women voting for Mrs Thatcher.

## Healthy support for Reagan

Most Americans expect Ronald Reagan to complete his second term and that his health will be good enough to handle the job, according to a telephone poll carried out in the last week in July among 1,506 people by ABC News and the Washington Post.

The president's recent operation for cancer seems not to have affected the American

public's view as the last poll shows that three-quarters of the public expect him to finish out his full term, about the same proportion as said that before his operation.

The poll also shows Reagan riding high with a 65 per cent overall approval rating and with two-thirds showing that his age doesn't matter. They do not think he is too old to be President.

## Screen test for sex and violence

The annual report and accounts of the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) reports on several surveys that have been commissioned by the authority over the year and which contained interesting findings. Unfortunately it does not attribute sources to most of its

surveys or indicate sample sizes, fieldwork dates and so on.

Nonetheless, one of these periodic special surveys on attitudes to matters of "taste and decency" preceded a survey with group discussions in six locations around the country. Based on that qualitative research the survey asked about attitudes to six particularly offensive items or aspects of television broadcasting.

Respondents were asked if each item was something which "you personally would not want to see", and "do you disapprove of it... being shown on TV?". No more than one in five of British adults disapproved of the showing of blood sports, explicit love-making and nudity (at the same time) and yet nearly half of the public would not personally want to see blood sports, violence or explicit love-making shown on television, or hear bad language used.

## Fear of flying grips America

The recent horrendous air-crashes were preceded by a survey conducted by Louis Harris and Associates in America and reported in June-July in *Business Week*, which showed that among American adults, hijacking (78 per cent) and bombs aboard the aeroplane (75 per cent) cause the greatest concern, while 62 per

cent felt great concern about poor maintenance. Nearly half (48 per cent) were seriously worried about pilot error.

Fear of flying is deeply embedded. Only 15 per cent of the Americans surveyed said they were not concerned about pilot error and fewer than one in 10 said they had no concern about poor maintenance.

The poll found huge majorities favouring new security measures. Some eight out of ten Americans want all US airlines services ended at airports "known to be lax on enforcing proper security measures" and



nearly as many want American air services ended to any country "which gives refuge to terrorists". Eighty-three per cent want all checked baggage to be either X-rayed or hand-searched "even if this means passengers have to show up 2½ hours before departures".

Robert M. Worcester

The author is Chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in *British Public Opinion Newsletter*, published by the firm.

## Surrogate scourge of the Spanish Main

Every North Sea gale churns up the sandbanks outside Great Yarmouth and leaves them looking in rearranged configurations to deceive passing ships. So when the master of the Golden Hinde this summer saw the sinister whaleback of a sandbank breaking the surface ahead, where his newly-corrected charts showed deep water, he furled the sails, started the motor, and sent a message for a pilot with local knowledge to bring his ship into port.

Tino Ravensley would not have been the first to wreck a high-sterned galleon in those intricate waters, but since he is today master of the only vessel of that kind still in regular commission, he is in the running to become the last, and he does not mean to be.

The many-times-patched sails which had brought the full-sized replica of Sir Francis Drake's flagship round the world were loosely brailed up and we chugged gently along, fast enough to keep the strong tide from carrying us closer to the sands while we waited for the pilot.

Then with a cough the engine died. Hastily Tino called out all hands just as they were settling down to chili beans and mince in the cabin, and ordered two of the galleon's six sails to be unfurled again.

For an hour or more, while Bob Steele, the engineer, traced the fault, the ship cruised along through light rain showers, with only its sails to keep it out of danger, just as its original had always had to.

In October the second Golden Hinde will aim its bluff bows out across the Atlantic for the second time in its 12 year life. It was built in Devon in 1973 and sailed to San Francisco to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Drake's exploration of the area during that great circumnavigation from which he returned with enough gold and silver in his hold to pay off the entire National Debt.

## It cannot earn its keep in Britain

The unusual thing about the replica is not that it exists, but that it is still sailing. A dozen or more replicas of historic ships are safely moored at various points around the world. They were usually built either to serve as the stars of some film or to re-enact some famous voyage. In either case, their active lives tend to be brief. Once the wide-screen epic is in the can, the timber heroine is likely to find herself "retired".

The ship was put on show in San Francisco for a time, but then ambled away tempted by offers to make films in Mexico and then Japan. By degrees it travelled right round the world, arriving back in Plymouth in 1980 in time for the celebrations of the anniversary of Drake's return. Even then it did not settle down into immobility, continuing to trundle from port to port in Britain, paying its way for part of its upkeep as the public at resorts and regattas. But a short season and heavy harbour dues must have made it

a marginal operation at best. Eventually it came to rest at Troon marina in Scotland.

Last year the ship's American owners agreed to sell it to the managers of the marina, Ruddy Coleman and John Carter. They have gradually been restoring it to full working order. Most of the rigging had to be renewed, and extensive work was needed on the hull, though its massive main timbers of English oak and elm remain intact. Recognizing that there is little prospect of the ship earning its long-term keep in Britain, they plan to sail it to the all-4th year round cruising grounds of the Caribbean, and perhaps travel on from there to make an appearance at the Expo 1986 festivities in Vancouver.

## Mariners' tales of berserk tuna-fishers

When I sailed in the ship with my 12-year-old daughter Amelia from London to Yarmouth earlier this summer, most of the major refitting work had been done, and as we sailed along the low coastline of East Anglia the crew were steadily laying down the groundwork for the skills that they will need if they are to lay hands infallibly on the correct buntline, gasket, brace or lift in pitch dark in a gale in the Bay of Biscay next December. Amelia scrambled up the rope ladders of the shrouds and out along the varnished spars, spent hours swaying in a rope cat's cradle at the mast-head with a book and a roll of swaths, nursed stormbound carrier-pigeons which had taken refuge on board in the night, and dandled herself with tar to the eyebrows. The crew played dominoes with her and told her tall mariners' tales about berserk tuna-fishers.

Meanwhile the helmsman struggled to keep the unwieldy hull approximately on course, and the owner patiently stripped layer after layer of old paint from the quarter-deck bulwark with his pen-knife, while far down in the cavernous hold the watch below put in some sleep on readiness for the night ahead, swinging in hammocks among the cannon, provision-casks, and glossy display panels recording Drake's exploits for the benefit of the next troop of curious visitors. If any passing ship caught sight of us in the night, they would have wondered if they had steered into a time-war, and half-expected to receive a cannonade. But it was only the old showboat, still rolling along on its way to earn an honest penny. Which is more than the Scourge of the Spanish Main ever did.

George Hill

The Golden Hinde will arrive in Plymouth, weather permitting on September 12. Open daily September 12-22, 9.30am - dusk. Adults £1, children and OAPs 50p. On the September 23rd sails for Bristol, due to arrive on September 26. Open September 27, times as above. Closes October 17, setting sail for America on October 20. Passages are available for crew, price £3,250 including return air fare. Telephone 0748 2687 for details.



Bluff bows: the Golden Hinde in full sail

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 740)

ACROSS

- Spiked barrier (6,5)
- Of us (3)
- Tied bundle (3)
- Immoderate (7)
- Traffic jam (5,2)
- Eject violently (5)
- Remedial (9)
- First woman (3)
- Aristocratic man (5,8)

DOWN

- Play performers (6)
- Coffin vehicle (6)
- Imaginary (8)
- Counsel (6)
- Frizzy hair style (4)
- Performance ending (6)
- Scold (6)
- Female bird (3)
- Divine study (8)
- Swab (3)
- Having rough for (6)
- Genuine (6)
- Cry wheel work (6)
- Not-level (6)
- Speculation (6)
- Failures (4)

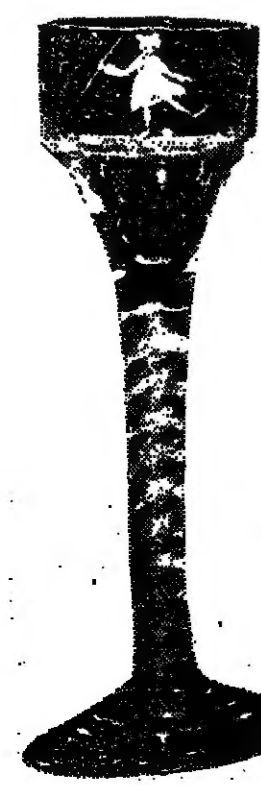
SOLUTION TO No 739

ACROSS: 1 Luxury 4 Mighty 7 Sink 8 Affluent 9 Splendid 12 Top 16 Announcement 17 See 19 Eyeglass 24 Dubbel 25 Bear 26 Blinded

DOWN: 1 Lash 2 Xenophobe 3 Yeam 4 Mirth 5 Ome 6 Pango 10 Evoke 11 Dunc 12 Dwell 13 Treasurer 14 Puts 15 Opus 18 Elude 20 Yield 21 Golly 22 Abbe 23 Graw

## CHRISTIE'S LONDON

Spiralling success of twist wine-glasses



This Beilby opaque-twist wine-glass (c.1770), showing a skater on a wintry pond, achieved the remarkable price of £3,240 when it was sold at Christie's.

Glasses of this type have been fetching excellent prices lately. The next glass sale will be held on 20 November, closing date for entries will be 25 September.

For further information on buying or selling your property at Christie's, please contact Rachel Russell.

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1 9QR. Tel: (01) 839 9060



## BOOKS

## Hawk's eye on the vagaries of life

It is not yet a twelvemonth since Anita Brookner rocked London's literary by lifting the Booker Prize from before their assembled eyes at the Guildhall, in the manner of Crewe Alexandra walking off with the Cup.

Yet here she is once more, this lady of the lac, with a novel slim in size but broader in scope – pregnant with hidden meaning and psychology. Could she do it again?

*Family and Friends* is about the Dorns, a bourgeois family of German origin, now living in England under the protective eye of their matriarch, the elegant prematurely widowed Sofia.

There is Frederick, her eldest, a "discreetly charming, indolent dilettante, Alfred, his worthy, industrious young brother who supplants him as head of the family works; and the girls, docile Mimi and rebellious Betty – who skips it to Paris, and eventually Hollywood in search of that elusive dolce vita.

One unfortunate effect of last year's controversy was that it distracted attention from Ms Brookner's considerable talent and craftsmanship.

One feels that if indeed she won the Booker in the wrong year with the wrong book, she might equally fall to do so one of these days with the right one.

She writes dispassionately in the present tense, which invests the book with a drifting, timeless quality.

Nothing very terrible happens to the Dorns, cushioned as they are by affluence against the doubts and disappointments of their lives. The fault dear B. does not at least lie in their stars. There is no high drama and Anita Brookner does not indulge in verbal pyrotechnics. Hardly a cracker shatters the calm.

Yet each character she creates while on the one hand so commonplace is on the other beautifully rounded and *sinuosa*. She writes with such serene ease that one follows her story without knowing why, to emerge a mere 187 pages later with the satisfying sensation of having read a classic of its kind. She is a writer of bewitching readability.

*Gentlemen in England* is also about a bourgeois family – this time the Nettleships who reside in 19th century St. John's Wood. There is Horace Nettleship, bald, bespectacled, professor of geology; Charlotte, his beautiful, bored, much younger wife; Maudie, their lovely 16-year-old daughter; and her brother Lionel who is suffering from a touch of frigidity.

The even tenor of their life is disturbed when Maudie's chatterbox, mischief-making old friend of the family, brings along the bearded, bohemian young artist

## FICTION

Henry Stanhope

FAMILY AND FRIENDS  
By Anita Brookner  
Capa, £3.95GENTLEMEN IN  
ENGLAND  
By A. N. Wilson  
Hamish Hamilton, £9.95THE BIG MAN  
By William McEwan  
Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95EIGHTSOME REEL  
By Magda Sweetland  
Macmillan, £9.95

Timothy Lupton. Now read on.

In parts, as the curate might have said, it is excellent. Unlike the curate's egg, none of it is bad. Indeed the wit and irony are as perfectly wrought as a Victorian sampler. But I kept feeling that I was reading a kind of literary exercise which lacked a vitality and sense of purpose.

To describe William McEwan as a rising star after several award-winning novels seems inappropriate. But he certainly scintillates and one feels he has not yet reached his literary apogee.

The Big Man is Dan Scoular, honest out-of-work Scot from the run-down Ayrshire village of Thornbank, whose famous knock-out punch in pub brawls earns him the chance to make money as a bare-knuckle fighter in Glasgow.

The plot is stronger than it sounds. But one would not more read Mr McEwan for his plot than one would read Raymond Chandler – the deity with whom he has sometimes been compared. His strength lies in his taut, crisp prose and the vivid transcription of a small town and the people who live there.

His powers of observation and perception extend to an ear for the Scottish dialect which for once helps rather than hinders this very, funny, tender, largely unsentimental and very readable book.

Scotland is also the backdrop for part of this week's first novel – a thumping 535-page job by Magda Sweetland, which opens promisingly with teenage Esme leaving an Edinburgh hospital after the death of her wayward mother.

But 100 pages later Esme is being comforted in bed by Alexis, who is not only her uncle but her dead mother's lover. At one point her aggrieved aunt prizes them apart with the kitchen poker.

This is not a parade of erotic love scenes though – rather a study of the changing relationships between eight people. The scenery sounds attractive, but it rarely rises above the level of formula writing.

Sober reflection, not least because the character of Caird speaks for all liberated spirits accounted eccentric and dissident. His middle name is Cervantes.

● The Chronicles of Castle Brass, by Michael Moorcock (Grainard, £9.95). Being the unification, under one flaring banner, of his great works – Count Brass, The Champion of Garathorm, The Quest for Tanelorn, by Mighty Mooncock, Lord High Interpreter of Saga, here chronicling adventures of Hawkmoon, the Eternal Champion, and his quest for spouse Yisselda through times made weird and wonderful by Dark World enemies. In a world beyond Apocalyptic vile deeds are done and mighty oaths sworn, but good shines through like the glint of sun on sword-blade. A masterpiece of modern high fantasy. All praise to RuneStar!

● Mindswap, Dimension of Miracles, Journey Beyond Tomorrow, by Robert Sheekley (Gollancz, £8.95 each). Welcome release of three great novels by the writer whose delicacy of comic touch yet draws satirical blood. "Mindswap" means what it says – a mix-up of interstellar personalities. "Journey Beyond Tomorrow" is a Voltairian future tale told today. "Dimension of Miracles" shows that error is a universal addiction, not just human. A triad of richness!

● The Carriage Chronicles, by Brian Herbert (W. H. Allen, £9.95). Unlike father (Frank Herbert) son Brian has a sense of literary humor which here ripples through a story of deep-space trash which is being illegally recycled, thus endangering the Federation. Captain Tom Javik has a talking comet and a passionate transsexual to help him sort it all out. Sometimes fun, more often facetious.

Making your own butter is much less of a jag than it sounds, once you have mastered a few of the basics and invested in a few essentials such as wooden buckets, a yoke to transport them, a good, hand-operated churn. The main thing to remember is that the milk should never be pasteurized and should never come into contact with aluminium. Find a farmer with straw sticking out of his ears, warn him well in advance when you intend to be churning and order at least ten gallons (small quantities are simply uneconomical) of full-cream milk. It should be absolutely fresh and thick enough to stand a spoon in. Start work at dawn

... and so on and so forth. Why is it that cookery writers have taken to making such exorbitant demands on our time and patience? And why are they such liars? The above (imaginary) recipe continues:

Start work at dawn so that your first batch will be ready for breakfast. The children love the humdrum with their cereals, and the grown-ups will appreciate your fresh baked rolls smeared with the dreamily melting Beurre primeur, fresh jam, or piping hot coffee delicately flavoured with –

No, No – all this is too much. It's not too long, too short – it's far too long. It could easily get clogged up with all this. There could be no way out.

Every successful cookery writer offers you a glimpse of who you might ideally be if you only followed these instructions. Jane Grigson's books are about being intelligent and having intelligent friends. Joseline Dimbleby's books are about being a terrific mum. Madhur Jaffrey's books are about having ten arms. Ann Mosimann's books are about having octagonal plates.

Octagonal plates? What do octagonal plates mean? They mean that your mind has been colonized by *Cuisine Naturelle*. No more butter, so you can throw out those oaken buckets and that beechen churn. Unfortunately however you have to make your own cheese (two kinds), yoghurt, filo paste, ravioli paste and stocks. This, plus jogging, is going to take time. The idea is to think much more about what you cook, but not cook less.

What's happened in England is that the cookery writers, having exhausted the inspiration of genuine cuisines, have turned from the description of dishes to the adulation of chefs. Never before have so many chefs been so celebrated in the press, but this adulation has put the poor fellows under pressure to stay ahead of the game. Two years ago, to judge from *A New Style of Cooking*, Mosimann was using all the ingredients he now excludes. Two years hence, where will he be? Prising open

Milovan Djilas's latest book has great fascination, especially because it can be read at several different levels. As a political critique of Titoist socialism, it gives ammunition to those people in the West now campaigning against "Titoism" and Tito himself, who like to see the great heretic and rebel against "Titoism", as their patron saint and martyr (though he himself might not like the use they sometimes make of him). For historians, it lights up the internal relationships in the upper ranks of Tito's regime in the crucial post-war decade, especially during the great struggle against Stalin: Djilas, then one of Tito's closest colleagues, can give the inside story, as no one else can. Most people however, will find *Rise and Fall* compulsive reading simply as the honestly-told life story of an extraordinary man, greatly gifted, naturally turbulent but capable of iron self-discipline, struggling to find his individual fulfilment in the face of great temptations and at great cost to himself and his immediate family.

Djilas's book shows that he sees himself, not just as a victim of cruel circumstances or political malice or betrayal. He reveals how much his own psychological development determined the rest of his life. In his earlier books, *Land without Justice* and *Warlike*, he wrote about his harsh childhood in the poverty and almost

mediaeval life-style of Montenegro and his early adult years as a passionate revolutionary and fighter under Tito's leadership. In his later *Tito: The Story from Inside*, Djilas told how, although at this time bound to Tito – "the Old Man" – emotionally, he could criticize him for what he saw as errors of judgment, and how, in the first post-war years, he grew increasingly critical yet the emotional ties remained powerful. So there was an inner conflict between devotion to Tito (renewed and strengthened by the dangers of the duel with Stalin) and growing disillusionment with Tito, the autocrat, and the Titoist form of socialism established after the war. But there was also another inner conflict between Djilas, the successful revolutionary, enjoying power and responsibility, and Djilas, the individualist passionately seeking fulfilment in writing. This was something he mentioned to Tito soon after the war, but Tito told him it was too early and the Communist Party still needed him. He was diverted to *Agitprop* and the writing of political articles. But the conflict was left unresolved.

Then there was a third inner

dragged remnant of the Grand Army was straggling back into Germany. It was the Tsar who rejected Kutuzov's conviction that all was over, proclaiming a war of liberation which was to drive Napoleon west of the Rhine. Kutuzov's capacity was great, but he was by no means the infallible author of victory whom Tolstoy chose to portray in the final version of *War and Peace*.

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Given that the whole campaign represented a colossal error, was defeat inevitable? Nigel Nicolson considers alternative strategies which appear to offer plausible prospect of a more limited but real success. Why Moscow, and not St Petersburg? Why not winter in Smolensk, and break up the

When the going appeared bad, it was the Tsar who consistently stood resolute. And when by December the be-

## Guzzling as One of the Fine Arts

James Fenton reviews some of the latest books on how to eat your cake and have it



CUISINE NATURELLE

By Antoin Mosimann

Macmillan, £14.95

THE STUDENT'S COOKBOOK

By Jenny Baker

Faber, £2.95

THE JEWISH MANUAL

Edited by a Lady

Introduced by Chaim Raphael

Schenk &amp; Jackson, £9.95

the mange-touts and discarding the pods? It's a clever game, and cleverly achieved, but take it with a pinch (no more than a pinch, mind) of salt.

The *Student's Cookbook* begins with a raw egg whisked in orange juice for breakfast, and suggests that you add a very refreshing drink. I pass. There's a recipe for baked beans on toast. Fine. But does it add to the gaiety of nations to suggest that you put your sandwiches in the deep freeze? ("they defrost in 3-4 hours, so they will defrost by lunchtime if you take them out at breakfast time")? Bizarre!

Elisabeth Barker

RISE AND FALL

By Milovan Djilas

Macmillan, £14.95

conflict which arose in the early post-war years between Djilas's love of Mitra, his first wife – as he called her, his "Marxist-Leninist wife" – and Stefica, who became his second wife and who stood by him through all his later years of political ostracism and imprisonment. Djilas writes:

"The poetic revolutionary ecstasies of my youth bore the stamp of my bond with Mitra. Similarly, my break with Leninist dogmatism and with the Yugoslav party bureaucracy and my turning to literature and independent thinking, were closely linked to my attachment and love for Stefica Baric, my present wife."

It was this complex of inner conflicts which led in 1954, perhaps inevitably, to Djilas's final break with Tito, the ending of his own political career, his terms of imprisonment and his present life as a political outcast

eyed readers should be warned that Jenny Baker economizes on the use of the word "or", so that one sandwich-filling is listed as "Banana with peanut butter, honey, ham, lemon juice, chocolate spread, honey and raisins, tahini butter". Butter, once again, is feared, so that the instructions for making an omelette specify "1 tablespoon oil, margarine or butter" as if the authentic ingredient were the last resort. Garlic is treated with immense caution, and you are told to chew a parsley leaf to get rid of the smell.

All in all, there is not much sense of adventure here, which seems a pity since the pressing conditions of student life (no freezer, shared kitchens, etcetera) should present an amusing challenge to the writer. A quarter of a century ago, Katherine Whitehorn set out to meet this challenge with her *Cooking in a Bedsitter*, a collection of really quite dreadful recipes but with some very good advice on priorities, and a most alluring subject. It was all a way of saying that life in a bedsitter was going to be great fun, with lots of sex, and marriage at the end.

The *Jewish Manual* was apparently written by Moses Montefiore's wife Judith, and is said to be the first Jewish cookbook in English, published in 1846. All the advice here is aimed at the lady of the rising middle classes, who is advised to avoid ostentation and needless extravagance, while nevertheless maintaining the highest standards of bourgeois cuisine.

Nothing here offends against kosher principles: but the Montefiores were in a privileged position when recommending venison, partridge and pheasant. They always travelled in the company of their chef, or ritual slaughterer. This is a charming and instructive book. I offer you Lady Montefiore's salmon pie:

Can two pounds of fresh salmon in slices about three quarters of an inch thick, and set them aside on a dish, clean and scraped free of scales and halved lengthwise, a small pat of butter, a couple of shallots, and a little green thyme. Put these together into a saucepan, with three ounces of butter, a little pepper, salt, nutmeg, and tarragon; add the juice of a lemon, and half a pint of good brown gravy, and let the whole simmer, gently stirring it all the time; when done, strain off the liquid, then line a pie-dish with good short paste, and fill it with alternate layers of the slices of salmon, hard eggs, and fillets of anchovies, spreading between each layer the herb sauce, then cover the dish with the paste, and bake in a moderately heated oven.

This sounds possible, surely? The gravy envisaged is a stock flavoured with smoked beef or chorizo sausage. Hmm.

In his own country. But at the same time it led to his ultimate self-fulfilment as a writer.

In one sense he paid a big price for this achievement, at one time writing on prison lavatory paper in solitary confinement, bitter cold and in bad health. But it can also be argued that this was his own choice, in that he rejected the relatively easy ways out which the regime would have offered him in order to propitiate opinion in the west.

This new book was published first in Serbo-Croat only, under the title *Direct ("Power")*. His simple, direct and lively style has survived well in translation into English. But surely "at sword's points" should be "at daggers drawn"? Djilas's brief glimpse of the aged and apparently toothless and night-capped Churchill in 1951 is vividly described, but a somewhat different account was given at the time by the Yugoslav ambassador in London, also present. On the other hand the story of Djilas's mission to Attlee to ask for arms tallies well with the record available in the British official papers. The uninitiated reader may well find Djilas's feud with his one-time collaborator and friend, the writer Vladimir Dedijer, hard to follow, but should note that this is virtually the only case where Djilas shows real bitterness towards those who were once close but turned against him. Otherwise, he is remarkably free from rancour.

## The moral gangrene in the Argentine

Nicholas Shakespeare

THE DISAPPEARED  
Voices from a secret war  
By John Simpson & Jana Bennett  
Robson, £12.95

In a story told against themselves, the Argentines say that after God created Earth, he realized he had given Argentina greater riches than any other land. To compensate, he gave the country Argentinians.

Three of them sat one night in 1956 in Panama City's Happy Land Bar: the nightclub's manager, Raul Lastiri, a gloomy client named Peron watching the floorshow and the 25-year-old object of his gaze, Maria Estela Martinez.

God was to make all three Presidents of Argentina. It was, however, the rule of the dancer which precipitated what the National Commission on Disappeared Persons called "the greatest and most savage tragedy in our history".

Twenty years later Maria was a widowed president better known as Isabelita Peron. Her principal adviser was Lastiri's fanatical father-in-law, Lopez Rega, a man who claimed one of his books on the occult had been co-authored by the Archangel Gabriel. It was Rega who set up the "Triple A" death squad to abduct and eliminate the Peronist left-wing and the terrorists known as the Montoneros.

It cannot be stressed enough that the total anarchy of Isabelita's last months was such that Videla's military coup was greeted with a mixture of relief and euphoria. In March 1976 Borges's belief that "now we are governed by gentlemen" did not seem that ridiculous. The harsh measures seen to be taken by the regime to stamp out subversion were accepted as necessary. (Two years after, in what this excellent history of the time calls an "extreme left" opinion poll, 45 per cent thought the regime's performance "good" and 42 per cent "fair".) The Montoneros had done some terrible things. Only later has it come to light that in combating terrorists with terrorist methods did the junta do far greater evil. Far from dismantling "Triple A", the three armed forces were inspired by it to commit what the authors describe as "one of the worst examples of state repression since the end of World War Two" – the abduction, torture and death of an established 8,960 people.

Despite the difficulties involved, John Simpson and Jana Bennett have written a lucid, well researched account of the events surrounding these

disappearances. Not only is there an important book, it is also – but for some harsh words levelled at the British Government – a dispassionate one. It needs to be given the utter horror of the circumstances.

In stamping out "the propensity to opposition" the junta seized some two hundred terrorists. The remainder were people opposed to the regime or friends and relations of those who opposed it: students, journalists, trades unionists. Almost every single one was tortured (by electric cattle prod or beating or underwater submersion). Often the torturers were aroused sexually by their activities. As often they would torture for torture's sake. Singled out by the authors is Captain Alfredo Astiz of the notorious Navy Mechanics School. In one of the many crimes he is charged with, Astiz brought in a pregnant woman he met in the street. Electric shocks were applied to her genitals while her seven-year-old daughter was raped.

As Simpson and Bennett reveal, the world and the majority of Argentines never knew what was happening because there was no trace of these people. The government denied their arrest or blamed it on the extreme left. Few families said anything in the hope their relations would turn up. With the courageous exception of *The Buenos Aires Herald*, the press was muzzled. It did not even help if you had connections. Interviewing many of the protagonists and their surviving victims, the authors both record and convey the experience of this "moral gangrene". It would have been a bonus to know more about the shadowy figure of Videla. It would have been fair to emphasize the horrors of the Montoneros, to show there was a cause for the military behaviour, if not a reason. As for the rest, I lived there then and reading *The Disappeared* I feel contaminated by my ignorance of what went on.

## WRITERS' BURSARIES 1985/86

The Arts Council intends to award bursaries of £5,000 to three novelists whose work is of outstanding literary quality and who have had at least one novel published. The bursaries will be given to finance a period of concentrated work on the recipients' next book.

The scheme is open to writers who are resident in England.

Further details and application forms are available from the Literature Department, Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel: 01-629 9495, Extension 377.

The closing date for applications is 30 September 1985.



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## Grave new world of time-sharing

This account of a slave new world, from science fiction to a veteran taboo-breaker, is the most original and alarming that I have read for ages: time itself as a means of bureaucratic oppression.

Obviously, as an answer to over-population, the authorities have devised time-slicing in which citizens are given one day a week to live; for the rest of that week they are "stored" in suspended animation. The masses are thus made malleable, though controllers can switch between day-zones without hindrance – a movement which constitutes the crime of "day-breaking" for those without permits.

Jefferson Caird is one such criminal, an organic policeman concerned with litter-lousiness – Big Nanny controls everything, and shunting between dawnings with a kind of heroic compulsion.

As a hectic adventure it all works with pell-mell momentum, but its ideas about a 35th century in which freedom's time has come to a stop ensures

## SCIENCE FICTION

Tom Hutchinson

DAYWORLD

By Philip José Farmer

Grainard, £9.95

sober reflection, not least because the character of Caird speaks for all liberated spirits accounted eccentric and dissident. His middle name is Cervantes.

● The Chronicles of Castle Brass, by Michael Moorcock (Grainard, £9.95). Being the unification, under one flaring banner, of his great works – Count Brass, The Champion of Garathorm, The Quest for Tanelorn, by Mighty Mooncock, Lord High Interpreter of Saga, here chronicling adventures of Hawkmoon, the Eternal Champion, and his quest for spouse Yisselda through times made weird and wonderful by Dark World enemies. In a world beyond Apocalyptic vile deeds are done and mighty oaths sworn, but good shines through like the glint of sun on sword-blade. A masterpiece of modern high fantasy. All praise to RuneStar!

● Mindswap, Dimension of Miracles, Journey Beyond Tomorrow, by Robert Sheekley (Gollancz, £8.95 each). Welcome release of three great novels by the writer whose delicacy of comic touch yet draws satirical blood. "Mindswap" means what it says – a mix-up of interstellar personalities. "Journey Beyond Tomorrow" is a Voltairian future tale told today. "Dimension of Miracles" shows that error is a universal addiction, not just human. A triad of richness!

● The Carriage Chronicles, by Brian Herbert (W. H. Allen, £9.95). Unlike father (Frank Herbert) son Brian has a sense of literary humor which here ripples through a story of deep-space trash which is being illegally recycled, thus endangering the Federation. Captain Tom Javik has a talking comet and a passionate transsexual to help him sort it all out. Sometimes fun, more often facetious.

## Inner conflicts of a revolutionary

Elisabeth Barker

RISE AND FALL

By Milovan Djilas

Macmillan, £14.95

conflict which arose in the early post-war years between Djilas's love of Mitra, his first wife – as he called her, his "Marxist-Leninist wife" – and Stefica, who became his second wife and who stood by him through all his later years of political ostracism and imprisonment. Djilas writes:

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It was this complex of inner conflicts which led in 1954, perhaps inevitably, to Djilas's final break with Tito, the ending of his own political career, his terms of imprisonment and his present life as a political outcast

## The strategy for never marching on Moscow

Nikolai Tolstoy

NAPOLEON: 1812

By Nigel Nicolson

Hodder &amp; Stoughton, £10.95

example, displayed from beginning to end a shrewdness and resolution lacking in his brilliant adversary. As he told Napoleon's envoy, the Comte de Narbonne in May, "I am convinced that Napoleon is the greatest general in Europe, his armies are the best trained, his lieutenants the most courageous and experienced. But space is a barrier, and if, after several defeats, I withdraw, sweeping the inhabitants along with me, if I let time, deserts and climate defend Russia for me, then perhaps I shall have the last word."

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dragged remnant of the Grand Army was straggling back into Germany. It was the Tsar who rejected Kutuzov's conviction that all was over, proclaiming a war of liberation which was to drive Napoleon west of the Rhine. Kutuzov's capacity was great, but he was by no means the infallible author of victory whom Tolstoy chose to portray in the final version of *War and Peace*.

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Given that the whole campaign represented a colossal error, was defeat inevitable? Nigel Nicolson considers alternative strategies which appear to offer plausible prospect of a more limited but real success. Why Moscow, and not St Petersburg? Why not winter in Smolensk, and break up the

unwieldy Empire in a more piecemeal but practical fashion? On the larger political level Napoleon was hamstrung by his lack of allies. His only major hope was to play the Polish card, and this he could not do for fear of offending Austria, Russia, on the other hand, had skillfully made terms with Sweden and Turkey. Advantages which a century earlier so nearly brought victory to Charles XII were denied his more powerful successor.

Napoleon's achievement remains nonetheless considerable, if his morality appears contemptible. It is questionable whether anyone else could have pulled off the miracle of the Beresina crossing. Above all, he held the Grand Army together through sufferings and humiliations which, if logic played the dominating rôle in such matters, must have caused it to disintegrate and perish long before its return to Smolensk.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Saved at the post

Following my report yesterday, wheelchair-bound Pamela MacGregor-Morris, former *Times* equestrian correspondent, was saved at the last minute from two weeks in prison for non-payment of parking fines. She objected to paying the £200 because part was incurred by her daughter Fiona, who committed suicide in 1982. As the panda car arrived at her Devon home to take her to Pucklechurch prison near Bristol, the *Horde* and *Hound*, for which she still writes, and the *Hunter* Improvement Society telephoned offering to pay. Earlier, Mrs MacGregor-Morris rang me to say, "England isn't what it used to be."

### Nerve tingler

Clive Ponting, the man who leaked the Belgrano papers, is set to present the latest test of the BBC's nerve. Demoralized producers in the documentary features department, who made the banned *Real Lives* programme, have been shocked by department head Will Wyatt's initial refusal to countenance a planned drama-documentary based on Ponting's book *Right to Know*. Producer Peter Watson, negotiating the rights from Ponting, has persuaded Wyatt to reconsider. Approval may well rest on whether the BBC governors today announce a transmission date for the *Real Lives* documentary. Staff are becoming increasingly disillusioned by the "beasts" softly-softerly approach to the row. BBC 1 head Michael Grade, along with Wyatt and arts chief Alan Yentob, last week dissuaded them from placing an advertisement in *The Times* until after today's governors meeting only by promising that they would then "come over to their side." The ad hoc staff protest committee, who meet Grade again tomorrow, now plan to place the advertisement on Monday, its text: "Transmit or be damned."

### Solidarity

Could the breakaway Nottingham miners' union be the centre around which an alternative TUC crystallizes? Officially thought to be giving the TUC conference a wide berth, Nottingham general secretary Roy Lynk was spotted entering a Blackpool hotel at the weekend. I understand he was the guest at a private buffet given by Eric Hammond, leader of the electricians' union. Hammond backs the engineering workers in their dispute with the TUC over accepting government money for ballots and has warned of a "cataclysmic split" in the union movement. He is obviously being taught by masters.

### Crash landing

Yesterday I reported how Sir Alfred Sherman, Tory philosopher and founder of the Centre for Policy Studies, was ejected from a private reception at the TUC conference in Blackpool. Today I have to report that he has gashed his forehead at an event hosted by Granada TV - a buffet for the TUC general council. On this occasion no one had the courage to throw him out, and he upped happily for an hour.

BARRY FANTONI



### Offside

Labour councillors in Swansea have got themselves into a proper tizzy over their much publicized opposition to apartheid. The council, a Labour field, has banned Crawshaw's rugby club (vice-president Denis Thatcher) from appearing at the town's St Helens ground because of the invitation side's tour of South Africa. No sooner had this motion been passed when someone noticed that the ground has a huge display promoting South African Airways which is wheeled out when Glamorgan plays cricket there. Now the city fathers are dithering over whether it is sauce for Crawshaw's is sauce for Glamorgan.

### Dab hands

The top available job in the art world, for which the outgoing Arts Minister, Lord Gower, is being tipped, is the chairmanship of Christie's. Gower used to work as a dealer for Thomas Gibson in London and would be the ideal man to restore confidence in the auction house, in the wake of its scandalous American operations. Meanwhile, Gower's successor, Richard Luce, drew a few sniggers yesterday by claiming he has always been interested in the arts. Only that one night, he said, he went to his local Chichester Theatre. An *ah!* was on "The low brow *Scarlet Pimpernel*, starring Donald Sinden."

PHS

Let us begin with Mr Jimmy Knapp, fresh from supporting Mr Scargill's most extravagant and lunatic demands on a future Labour government. It is not Mr Knapp's fault that he looks like the elder brother of the Prophet Habbakuk (*flourish 600 BC*); it is his fault that he talks as though he was born in the reign of Ebered the Unready and elected to his present eminence as general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen some time before James Watt made his celebrated discovery. I have never been close enough to Mr Knapp to measure the width of his lapels, but I am certain that anyone with the temerity to unbutton his jacket and turn it back would discover that he has no fewer than 17 ball-point pens sticking out of his inside breast-pocket. In other words, we have here a man to strike the Neo-Darwinians dumb with incredulity, rage and fear, a throw-back to the union-leader equivalent of *Pithecanthropus Leakeyensis*.

Since his call for a mandate for industrial action was rejected by his own *corps d'élite* (the vote was confined to the guards rather than opened to the whole NUR membership because even Mr Knapp had realized that he would not win a union-wide ballot), it has suddenly become fashionable to portray him as a wise and far-sighted industrial statesman, devoted to ballots and compliance with the law, with a deep understanding of the men he leads. I dare say that the rush to beatification is a response to the fact that all the commentators predicted that he would win the ballot, so that they now feel that they can cover their subsequent embarrassment only by elevating him to the company of the blessed.

It was not always thus. I remember Mr Knapp, as he pledged the support of his union during Mr Scargill's strike, revealing that members of his executive had said that it would be wise to consult lawyers before taking such action, to see whether under the new union laws it was illegal, he had replied, "Save your money - I know vermin well it's illegal." Besides, he has a record of being healthily ignored by his members in that strike, coal trains went on running, his London Transport members later turned out in such enormous numbers on the first day of the strike he had called that he had to abandon it before nightfall, and now he has found that he cannot even command the obedience of half his most militant section, even when they have a real grievance.

Now let us turn to the connection is stronger and deeper than that they are both men who stopped thinking altogether as soon as, about the time of the first Reform Bill, they had acquired their present set of beliefs - to Lord Wedderburn, the eminent jurist who may well be the

Few of the citizens of Wandsworth can be aware that living in their midst is the humdrum Tahir, the Fourth Successor of the Promised Messiah. But that is what more than 10 million Ahmadi Muslims scattered around the world believe, recognizing Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad as the supreme head of their movement.

Of those 10 million, not more than about 10,000 live in Britain. The largest number - three or four million - live in Pakistan and so, until last year, did Mirza Tahir. He would much rather be there still, enjoying the mangoes from his gardens at Rabwah, in Punjab, which he boasts are the best in Pakistan. But circumstances have for the moment made that impossible. The Ahmadis were enthusiastic supporters of the creation of Pakistan and provided its first foreign minister, Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, who died last Sunday at the age of 92. But from the early days of the state they came under attack from the mullahs (orthodox religious leaders) as being non-Muslims because they regarded their 19th-century founder, Mirza Tahir's great-grandfather, as a prophet, whereas Muslim orthodoxy insists that Muhammad is the last of the prophets.

In 1953 a campaign to have them declared a non-Muslim minority led to serious rioting in Punjab. In 1974, the Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, gave in to a second wave of agitation. The Ahmadis were officially declared non-Muslims and an affirmation of belief in the finality of Muhammad's prophethood was written into the oath of office of both president and prime minister.

Although thus excluded from high political office, and from marrying other Muslims, the Ahmadis were left largely undisturbed as a community until April 26 1984, when, after a further intensive campaign by mullahs, carried on with some official encouragement, President Zia promulgated an ordinance forbidding them to call themselves Muslims or use any Islamic terminology to describe their buildings and activities. They were also forbidden to use the *azan*, or public call to prayer.

Deprived of his passport, unable to publish in his own country, and abroad, Mirza Tahir is neither silent nor, at 74, retired. Today sees the publication here of the last of his volumes of memoirs: when I spoke to him earlier this week he had lost none of the political acumen which has marked his career as communist revolutionary, partisan leader, one of Tito's closest aides and, finally, rebel against the government he had helped create.

Djilas, unlike Sakharov and other Russian advocates of liberalization, is permitted to talk to foreign journalists. He does not stint his criticism. For Djilas, the present Yugoslav state structure is incapable of dealing effectively with either the country's economic difficulties or its recurrent nationalist clashes, particularly over the Kosovo Albanians. Yugoslavia cannot offer an attractive model for Third World or Soviet bloc countries. The Hungarian economy is more successful, says Djilas, than Yugoslavia with its vaunted workers' self-management. Djilas maintains that he would have grown increasingly critical of communism even without his break

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## Hands up all in favour of democracy



very man Mr Bumble had in mind when he gave it as his opinion that the law is a ass. In October 1984, he wrote to *The Times*, with reference to the then new industrial relations legislation, to condemn "the facility and injustice of those provisions of the Act that are not yet a old. The new law declares immunity... the right lawfully to withdraw labour... Like its predecessors of 1980 and 1982, the 1984 Act contributes nothing to the settlement of disputes. These statutes are concerned with the punishment of trade unions and with the rhetoric of conflict, not with its causes. They do not even assist negotiations..."

I have heard a rumour, though not for some time now, that in the event of a Labour government taking office after the next general election, Lord Wedderburn would be appointed Lord Chief Justice as soon as the post fell vacant, at which, I confess, thoughts of horses and consuls sprang unbidden to my mind.

All this, as you may suppose, is tending somewhat. It is tending towards the conclusion that this

government's industrial relations laws will in time (don't forget that the earliest of them is only five years old) turn out to be the most important and valuable success in Mrs Thatcher's struggle to change the very nature of this country in the direction of greater prosperity, enterprise and self-reliance. Introducing his bit of the legislation, Mr Tebbit announced that he was going to hit the trade unions with a new and devastating weapon: democracy. We are already very close to the point at which the power of the union bosses will be broken for ever, and the power of the union members established in its place. (The TUC, a creature which will be touchingly familiar to anyone who has ever owned an old, blind, incontinent and smelly dog which they cannot bear to have put down, is enthusiastically bringing that day nearer by its magnificent idiocy over the AUEW's determination to take public money for its postal ballots.)

Some are now saying that the legislation has failed because it has rebounded upon its initiators; many strike ballots, conducted under the

new laws, have resulted in majorities for strike action, which was hardly the intention. But those who argue thus have missed both halves of the point of the legislation: it was indeed not designed to make the union voters declare their wish for a strike, but nor was it designed to ensure that strikers would be voted down wherever they were proposed. The purpose of the legislation was to give the power to decide for or against a strike to the people who should have it: that is, the people who will have to do the striking. In taking away the rights of the trade union bosses (some of them, incidentally, elected on a vote of less than 10 per cent of their membership, and some not elected at all) to demand that their members should strike on pain of fines or expulsion from the union, the legislation has indeed introduced into the world of industrial action the democratic weapon that Mr Tebbit promised, and as time goes by I believe that the weapon will be exercised more and more responsibly, more and more in the interests of the prosperity of all those engaged in the enterprise which is involved.

Did you see the full-page advertisements for Nissan at the weekend? There was hardly a word about the quality of their cars in the text, nor even a picture of them. The advertisement was all about industrial relations at Nissan's new Sunderland factory, based on the system that rules in Nissan's plant in Japan. If ever I saw, in two pages of *The Sunday Times*, the way forward for this country, there it was.

No doubt Mr Hammond of the EETPU snorted when he got to the bit about "an agreement with the AUEW which has been designed to make strikes unnecessary". Since Eric and his predecessor have been negotiating no-strike agreements for years, the latest being with Mr Eddie Shah. But the point is that it is the present government's legislation that has given union members the legal right to behave sensibly. The doom of the old union barons was sealed after the scandalous affair at Tilbury, where the dockers, even without legislation to back them, rejected a strike call in a vote, then refused themselves forced to strike anyway, and fined if they refused. (That is presumably what Mr Ron Todd means by "live democracy at mass meetings".) Such a state of affairs can come about no longer, and as the general election approaches, I believe that the weasel words of the Labour Party will be seen to be quite inadequate as a guarantee that the union members' newly-acquired democratic rights will not be stolen from them and given back to the Scargills and Bucktons and Todds. And that is only one of the reasons for my belief that Mrs Thatcher will win her third, vital term.

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Edward Mortimer meets the spiritual leader of 10 million whose life could be at risk

## The Muslim feud Pakistan has exported to SW18

It was immediately after this that Mirza Tahir left Pakistan and came to London. The anti-Ahmadi campaign had included accusations that the movement had kidnapped a well-known mullah, and demanded that Mirza Tahir should be interrogated in connection with this crime. But, he insists, he is not in any sense a fugitive from justice.

"As far as the government of Pakistan is concerned, it has not levelled any accusation against me or initiated any inquiries against me, in spite of pressure from the mullahs." The government, he says, had held a series of inquiries into the alleged kidnapping, each of which "reached a stage where it exonerated me and the community", but each time the findings were kept secret and a new inquiry was set up.

This had been going on for 18 months before Mirza Tahir left Pakistan on April 26 last year. What made him decide to leave, he says, was "not any allegation but the ordinance of April 26" which "did not leave any room for any head of the Ahmadi community to remain in Pakistan".

The Ahmadis firmly believe themselves to be Muslims - indeed the only true Muslims, recalled the essence of Islam by the message of their founder, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. This does not, they say, involve any denial of the Prophet Muhammad's status as "Seal of the Prophets" (*Khatam al-Nabiin*), because Mirza Ghulam did not claim to bring a new revelation of divine law which would replace or supersede the Koran, as the Koran itself is deemed to have superseded

the law of Moses and the gospel of Jesus Christ.

That being so, it is clearly impossible for the head of the Ahmadi community to discharge his duties without making any public reference to Islam. Yet, under the terms of the ordinance, anyone claiming publicly to be a Muslim is required to declare that he regards Mirza Ghulam as an impostor - something equally impossible for a conscientious Ahmadi to do. Mirza Tahir was thus obliged to leave Pakistan to continue discharging his duties as head of the community.

Not that he is a stranger to this country. He studied here in the 1930s at the School of Oriental and African Studies. In this respect there is some similarity to the Ismaili community whose leader, the Aga Khan, studied at Harvard under the great British orientalist Sir Hamilton Gibb.

But Ahmadis stress that whereas Ismailis are a very wealthy community whose prosperity derives from commerce, and which does not actively seek converts, the Ahmadi community has relatively small economic resources - its most distinguished members being public servants such as diplomats or army officers - but does seek actively to propagate its version of Islam throughout the five continents.

Certainly the "London Mosque" in Greenhall Street is a modest affair, without pretension to rival the glamour of the new Ismaili Centre in South Kensington. A larger centre for the Ahmadi community in Britain is now being built at Telford, Surrey, under the name of "Islamabad" - which may

seem provocative, but the Ahmadis were using it as a telegraphic address in 1934, long before the present capital of Pakistan, or indeed Pakistan itself, was even on the drawing board.

The irony is that in present-day Pakistan it is a crime even to describe any Ahmadi building as a "mosque". Worse than that, a climate has been created in which mullahs can with impunity describe Ahmadis as enemies of Islam deserving death, and anyone who has a grudge against an individual Ahmadi can take action against him with little fear of legal sanction. Ten prominent Ahmadis have been murdered in Pakistan since April 1983, mostly in the province of Sind, and attempts have been made on the lives of three others. In no case has the assailant been arrested.

Last month an anti-Ahmadi conference was held in London. Participants, speaking in Urdu, are said to have described assassination of Ahmadi leaders as a sure way to enter paradise. In a message, President Zia promised to "persevere in our effort to ensure that this cancer is exterminated".

Mirza Tahir has not asked for asylum in Britain. He remains here temporarily - resisting appeals from the growing Ahmadi community in America (particularly among American blacks) for him to make his home there, because London provides not only religious freedom but also an ideal situation for contact with Pakistan and other countries. He firmly expects to return to Pakistan, hoping that "the ordinance will go overboard with the dictator himself".

Djilas does not deny his own part in this "tale of defeat and disgrace" which he sees as an inevitable consequence of concentrating absolute power in the hands of a few ideologically committed men.

Among several intriguing descriptions of the prominent politician he met as leader of official delegations in the post-war years, Djilas tells of being received by Churchill, toothless and in his night-cap and still in bed in his London house, which was "no larger or more luxurious" than the villas of Yugoslav communist officials. They found much in common in their assessments of the USSR, but Churchill ended their talk with a compassionate plea that the Yugoslav government treat its peasants better. Djilas envied the "royal unanimity of the British people" but found a luncheon with the editor of the most respected British newspaper "a joyous and an interrogation by Yugoslav political police."

Iain Elliot

Milovan Djilas's Rise and Fall is published today by Macmillan (£14.95).

Ronald Butt

## Two essentials for Tory survival

Mrs Thatcher is now confronted by an urge in the body politic for change. All the indicators of public opinion register it and the principal reason is the persistence of very high unemployment. Among politicians, from Mr Hattersley to Mr James Prior, it is taken as axiomatic that unemployment will not be significantly reduced unless the government boosts demand by more public spending and borrowing.

Mrs Thatcher, however, knows that this would not create jobs on a sufficient scale to justify the risk of returning high inflation. Even to the extent that increasing demand through state spending might bring some new jobs, this would not be on a scale likely to make much difference to the Conservatives' election prospects. It would only be taken as evidence that the government had acknowledged the failure of its present policies. It would give the economics of Messrs Kinnock, Hattersley, Owen and Steel the credibility they now lack.

Mrs Thatcher is, therefore, rightly sticking to her anti-inflation policy. But she has charged Mr Norman Tebbit as party chairman with the task of explaining the government to the country, and has given Lord Young, the new Employment Secretary, the job of promoting employment through training, the removal of job-inhibiting regulations and the encouragement of new businesses.

That approach, however, is also unlikely to work quick wonders, and now that unemployment rather than inflation is perceived as the main enemy, the old inflationary concept of boosting demand by government spending again seems beguiling. Against a background of over 3 million unemployed, Mrs Thatcher's rejection of such an apparently reasonable modification of policy arouses antipathy. So does the rooted and wrong notion that the government has slashed essential public services.

Although the public admired Mrs Thatcher for strength in one set of circumstances, it will not acclaim her if it believes that she is now displaying not strength but rigidity. Besides, the electorate becomes bored in time with any style of politics, and custom is perhaps beginning to stale Mrs Thatcher's. She is not helped by the instinctive urge of the media for change and she suffers from the instinctive dislike of probably most media individuals to do not refer to official editorial positions, or official television neutrality) which subliminally colours much news analysis, not least on some allegedly neutral television current affairs programmes.

Many opinion-formers still long for the vision of the planned society which formed their own opinions in the Sixties and Seventies. They long for government intervention in the name of every sort of equality. They detest her emphasis on personal responsibility and enterprise. They cannot bear the thought that Mrs Thatcher has been successful against inflation and in the resumption of economic growth when they expected her to fail. The popularity of her denationalization programme is an affront to their expectations. They have been wrong so far. But they now see that the political wind is changing.

On Mrs Thatcher's side is the evidence that on most issues a

still more with her than against her. If, moreover, there is now a majority against her personality, there is also a consistent majority against socialism. The Alliance's successes, though they have harmed the Tories most, testify to that. But precisely because she has achieved so much in changing the political and economic climate, particularly in reducing inflation, she may come to be perceived as less necessary in changed circumstances demanding new policies.

Unemployment is almost certainly over-stated by the statistics, which do not reflect jobs in the "unofficial" economy. Lord Young has no doubt that they are misleading in this way but whether he will find it politically expedient to say so is another matter. Is it better to risk the accusation of heartlessness by questioning the figures, or to allow the government to be impaled on statistics which misrepresent the truth?

Yet even when over-statement is allowed for, the unemployment truth is bad enough, and could destroy Mrs Thatcher, politically. The question now is therefore whether the economy can be given the non-inflationary boost that it needs in a manner consistent with policy so far. That can only be done if the next Budget raises drastically the threshold of tax paid by low earners.

Mrs Thatcher now has public opinion dangerously against her. She also has a potential problem with the party which elected her in 1975 in a backbench revolution which, like most revolutions, did not know quite where it was going. It only knew that it wanted to be rid of Mr Heath and his election-losing policies. Mrs Thatcher won because she dared to stand, and having won, she carried the Cabinet of former Heathites with her because she knew what she wanted to do, and because the backbenchers were behind her.

Since then she has shed the more obdurate Heathites who fought her policies and today stands on a pinnacle above a cabinet which is very much her own creation. It is a position of great strength, but there is also danger in that lonely eminence since she is regarded so much as embodying the government in her own person that its every error is laid at her door.

Her leadership could not, of course, be seriously challenged before the next election, since to challenge it would simply be self-defeating for the party. But her policies would come increasingly under pressure to change for change's sake if backbenchers became seriously worried that defeat was looming. To yield to that pressure would be as damaging as to stay rigidly in the present groove.

Two things are needed. One is that the government should look more like a team in which its senior members are seen to be contributing more in their own right and to have the political independence appropriate to cabinet government. But above all, the Chancellor must be enabled to produce an expansionary but non-inflationary Budget that is directly (by creating opportunities for acceptable lower-paid work) and indirectly (by boosting demand) an engine for job-creation. The policy-making of the next six months will probably be crucial for the government's future. Communication and presentation alone will not win a third term for Mrs Thatcher.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Scotland relives the 45

Last Saturday afternoon I spent an enchanted hour in the Gramophone Emporium at 21, St Stephen Street, Edinburgh. If Aladdin had been an early music fan he could not have been lured away by a more enticing grove. The place is stacked to the roof with ancient classical 78s, early jazz 78s, rare jazz LPs, antediluvian piano rolls, forgotten 45s of the 1950s and machines that will play the most historical records through great horns. I overheard an American asking proprietor Michael Levy how much one of these machines cost.

"That one is £450," said Levy.

There was a silent pause.

"I only name that price because it is well worth it," said Levy. "We can do you a machine for £150. But for £450 we also throw in a stack of old 78s and 250 needles for the gramophone as well."

There were five people in the shop, though there was only room for four. We executed complicated minuets and gavottes, avoiding each other's feet and umbrellas. "Have you got any...?" I asked Michael Levy.

"We have got everything," he said. "For instance, I think you will enjoy the LPs in this valise here."

From under the feet of an uncomplaining customer he drew forth a plastic handbag full of mouth-watering items. I picked out an LP by the great trumpeter Henry "Red" Allen, a man who had reached maturity by 1928 but who went on playing his eccentric, sideways-inspired trumpet for another 40 years, always sounding more advanced than anyone he ever played with.

"Is this...?" I asked. "Yes, it is," said Michael Levy. "But Red Allen is really a bit modern for me. You'll have to ask Neil."

Neil was a young, twinkling-eyed assistant who had obviously been hired to deal with any music which was dangerously later than 1928. He looked at the LP and raised a thumb in my direction.

"If Neil raises his thumb, it's OK," said Michael Levy.

"I'll come back to you on the 78 player," said the American.

"You do that," said Michael Levy.

Like all great enthusiasts, Michael Levy is not content just to sell the thing he loved. He wants other people to love it as well. To this end, he has started marketing cassettes of 78s which are too rare or expensive for people to buy, and he now has over 30 tapes of jazz rarities, show-biz rarities and other rarities on his Emporium shelves. I found myself buying two tapes which contain such items as "She's a Corn-Feed Indiana Girl" by Mal Hallett, "I'm Tickled Pink with a Blue-eyed Baby" by Red and his Big Ten and "Deep Second Street Blues" by the Mound City Blue Blowers. WARNING, writes Michael Levy on his sleeve notes to one of these: "Two of these Clarence Williams sides might cause offence."

"I buy them as well." Shuffling sideways among the other customers, I found two LPs I have always wanted, even though I didn't know they existed. A reissue of 1950s tracks by Jimmy Witherspoon, the most beguiling blues singer who ever warms, chuckle-inflected breath, and an album of sides recorded in 1939 by Adrian Rollini, the man who invented the goofus and the hot fountain pen, though here he is playing the vibraphone.

"Are they...?" I asked Michael Levy.

"Neil would know," said Michael Levy.

Neil raised a thumb. The next day I was gunning down the road to London, playing Michael Levy's tapes on my Gottfried Avis-hired motorized tape system. I have never heard "Slippin' Around" by Red and Miff's Stompers or "It's Tight Like That" by Luis Russell's Burning Eight to better advantage. The long rolling green hills of David Steel's homeland somehow looked very good backed by Slaty Randall and "Bessie Couldn't Help It". The only thing about getting back to London is that there wouldn't be a pre-historic beaver in the Michael Levy's Emporium to go to. Those damned Scots have got us beaten again.

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## PRIVATE SANCTIONS

Collective trade sanctions against another country are hard to set up, fraught with difficulty and often made ineffective by market forces. The sudden onset of dramatic financial difficulties in South Africa shows by contrast that private financial sanctions can be swift, simple and disturbingly powerful.

It is now clear that the pressure which caused South Africa to close its markets and re-introduce two-tier exchange control at the weekend stemmed almost entirely from political pressures on American banks, around a hundred of which have loans to South Africa totalling about \$4 billion. The pressures were essentially private. They may have started symbolically with the disinvestment campaign mounted by the Reverend Jesse Jackson, who became an influential figure after his performance in the race to elect the Democratic presidential candidate. They then moved through pressure groups, surfacing among concerned shareholders, black customers or mayors of powerful cities which threatened to boycott banks that were "supporting" the regime in Pretoria. New York bankers themselves have been personally unsympathetic to racial oppression since before the American Civil War.

The First National Bank of Boston moved out of South Africa private sector loans at the beginning of the year. The dominions really started to fall a month ago when the powerful Chase Manhattan Bank refused to comment on rumours of its own withdrawal from the market. The process accelerated rapidly after President Botha's speech in Durban and the prospect of further unrest on the streets. Despite President Reagan's public policy of constructive engagement, the Federal Reserve Board made no attempt to rally support in the interests of stability as it might have done in the case of a conventional debt crisis.

What is termed South Africa's debt crisis was more in the character of a run on the bank. Instead of sympathetic lenders reluctantly (and by intent temporarily) withdrawing support in order to protect their own balance sheets, we have seen banks provoking a crisis against their own apparent financial interests in a country whose solvency and immediate ability to pay was otherwise not in doubt. The action was swift because South Africa was a country held in high financial repute. Its overwhelmingly short-term overseas borrowings, mostly in the nature of working capital, were effected largely by private sector banks for routine trading purposes through the international money markets. Hence any single bank could

withdraw quietly without any obvious ill effects in normal times. This contrasts with the pattern of financially weak developing countries, forced to borrow through government or government-backed formal term loans with banks huddling in consortia for mutual protection.

What has happened to South Africa could not have happened to a financially third-class country. British banks, for instance, did not noticeably join the original run. But had the South African government not closed the door quickly, then at least those without direct banking interests in South Africa would have been tempted to rush for the exit, as muddling rich South Africans had begun to do in fast-growing numbers.

Now that President Botha has been forced to call a debt moratorium, it is not clear how the panic will be as easily resolved as might a conventional inability to pay. The country is currently running a trade surplus of roughly 400 million Rand a month which is available for running down debt. Both the fall in the Rand and the lack of confidence among importers will help trade while the threat of gold production being hit by a strike has been removed for the moment.

In a national financial world, South Africa would have no trouble arranging a scheme of repayments over the four months of the moratorium. But that was never the problem. Neither international agencies nor American banks will be keen to show they are helping. British banks and the Bank of England still have a greater interest in stability, but advice is one thing; formal succour is something else. Japanese and continental (notably Swiss) banks may help in a quiet way as should British where the interest of preserving already outwards any potential political embarrassment.

Unless South Africa's government can rapidly patch up support, however, it will not be easy for the country's finances to return to normality. Banking confidence is now, to some extent, caught on the same hook as sporting sanctions in recent years. It depends on political change and President Botha will find it extremely hard to accelerate change as fast as the acceleration of demands expressed as pressure on potential lenders. Indeed, the financial loss of confidence carries a further catch. For it is most likely that rapid political change would have the short-term effect of reducing or eliminating South Africa's underlying economic stability which has largely survived current unrest. The country might then remain as unattractive this time on bankers' conventional tests of risk.

## OIL FOR FOOD

The recent Politburo decision to pour more resources into West Siberia is closely connected with the Soviet need to earn foreign currency for grain imports.

Energy exports normally account for four fifths of Soviet hard currency earnings, but the drop in oil output and falling prices have severely hit the balance of trade with developed capitalist countries; according to statistics published in the Soviet monthly Foreign Trade this meant a deficit of almost \$2 billion in the first quarter of 1983 - a considerable blow after the small surplus achieved last year despite falling oil production.

There is now no prospect of achieving the oil target for 1985 - originally set as high as 645 million tonnes - since in the first six months production dropped four per cent to 295 million tonnes and labour productivity was down by seven per cent. More oil can be made available for export by substituting in domestic consumption nuclear power, coal, production of which has recovered slightly, or natural gas, which is the most successful Soviet fuel industry, with output now up ten per cent on last year. Yet this cannot fully compensate for the disappointing performance of the oil industry.

In February the oil minister, Mr Nikolai Mal'tsev, was replaced by the more successful gas minister, Mr Vasily Dinkov, but this common solution to economic problems does not usually improve matters. Mr Mal'tsev himself blamed other ministries, and the Minister for Petroleum and Gas Industry Construction, Mr Boris Sherbergina, was actually transferred to less exacting work before Mr Mal'tsev's departure. Yesterday, Mr Gorbachev left Moscow for a visit to the Tyumen oilfields, presumably to see things for himself. Meanwhile the Politburo has approved a growth of sixty per

cent in West Siberian construction projects over the next five years. Since the area accounts for more than half the total Soviet oil and gas production, such vast investments seem to make sense, but they cannot in themselves solve Soviet energy problems. The phenomenal increase in output in West Siberia over the past twenty years was achieved because of the discovery of a few exceptionally large fields which have now peaked. Resources were concentrated on production facilities, and the housing and recreation needs of oil workers and their families received very low priority. This has led to excessively high labour turnover and the new oil towns require huge resources to encourage skilled workers to settle permanently.

However, as the dismal performance of Soviet agriculture shows, capital investment is not enough. Because of West Siberia's inhospitable climate and lack of communications, Soviet specialists calculate that it costs three times more to raise output by one ton and transport it to the consumer than it would save a ton by instituting economy measures. But it is no easy matter to make Soviet workers economize with state property.

It is unfortunate that one of the world's last treasure houses of raw materials should be exploited so inefficiently. Western governments could of course encourage further cooperation on the same scale as the ill-fated gas pipeline deal, but that would entail investing vast resources on credit with little control over their use or future returns. It makes more sense to leave Moscow's managers to solve their own problems while continuing to sell them grain and extraction equipment at current prices. The hard reality of the market may be just the incentive they need to get their Siberian house in order.

## Freedom to drink in sensible way

From Professor Emeritus J. Parry Lewis

Sir, Your generous devotion of space to the issues raised in *Freedom to Drink* makes me reluctant to seek more, but in your second leader (September 2) you yourself illustrate the fundamental point at issue, which is the way to approach reform.

It is true that Scottish experience does not warrant the generalization (set up by you) that "less restriction causes a reduction in drunkenness", and my own comment on it was simply that it made it "difficult to sustain the argument that the relaxation of the law would lead to heavier drinking".

This difference of emphasis is revealed more strongly in your final sentence, in which you say that the law should be relaxed only if "one could be reasonably sure of no consequent extension of alcohol abuse." This is one approach to reform. Another, which motivated my paper, is given in my statement on page 75:

"... a good test in a free society is that a restrictive or prohibitive law should be passed or tolerated only if it can be shown that the constraint is necessary in the interests of good order, public health and morality, general wellbeing or some other widely-accepted aim."

I am surprised to see you adopting an approach so at variance with this.

Yours faithfully,  
J. PARRY LEWIS,  
31 Chapel Place,  
Ramsgate,  
Kent,  
September 2.

## Religion in Nepal

From Lord Carnarvon

Sir, Like the Ambassador of Nepal (September 3), I was disturbed by Mr Prescott Stephens's reference (August 14) to restrictions on religious freedom in Nepal.

During my many visits to Nepal since 1959 I have always been impressed not only by the degree of religious freedom that is apparent, but also by the degree of religious tolerance that is so evident, not only between Hindus and Buddhists, who sometimes share temples, but also between them, Sikhs and Christians. The level of tolerance is one that is probably not exceeded in many other countries.

In addition to the magnificent work being carried out by the United (Christian) Missions, the Jesuits and the nuns of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary provide full-time education for well over 2,000 pupils at the present time. Moreover, nuns from Mother Teresa's order provide assistance for those very sick holy people who go to Nepal's most holy temple to spend their last days on this earth.

The contribution made by all these Christian organisations is provided in a most constructive and happy manner. It is received in a spirit of trust and with gratitude, as is borne out by the fact that the founder of the Jesuit schools was decorated by the late King.

Yours faithfully,  
CAMOYNS,  
Stonor Park,  
Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire,  
September 3.

## Loss of parish records

From Dr Christopher T. Watts

Sir, I know that I was not alone amongst historians when I read, with dismay, your report (August 31) of the theft of parish records from Winslow, Gloucestershire. The Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1978 requires that such documents, except under very special circumstances, should now be in the safekeeping of an appropriate record office. Perhaps custodians of similar material will learn from this regrettable loss and hasten to comply with its provisions.

The Society of Genealogists, for nearly 75 years, has been one of the bodies which has been actively encouraging and organising the copying, transcription and indexing of such records. As a result we have a library containing material from well over half the approximately 12,000 ancient parishes in England and Wales. This collection goes some way to alleviate the consequences of loss due to the ravages of nature and man.

Regrettably our collection does not include Winslow, Gloucestershire, and I know of no extant transcripts. Hopefully the thieves will heed the plea for the return of the original documents. Yours faithfully,  
C. T. WATTS, Chairman,  
Executive Committee,  
Society of Genealogists,  
14 Charterhouse Buildings, ECI,  
September 1.

## Japan and the USA

From Mr Shimya Tota

Sir, I would like to add some information on the article by Mr T. H. White, "Japan's pyrrhic defeat" (August 16). He stated that "Corning Glass Works has had a fibre optics patent pending in Japan for 12 years; in this time, the Japanese have learnt to make fibre optics of their own that they now sell to America."

The patent of fibre optics was first applied for by Dr Nishizawa, who is a Japanese and on whose discovery Corning's patent and Western Electric's patent are based. This was rejected by the Patent Office of Japan on the grounds that it was a dream rather than a reality. Since then Japanese manufacturers have paid a awful lot of royalties to Corning which seem to have been

## Case for alternative to farm quotas

From Dr Andrew Speedy

Sir, While respecting the important contribution made to the discussion on the CAP (common agricultural policy) by Professor Harvey (August 29), it should be pointed out that his suggestion of "saleable quotas" is only one possible solution. The alternative is lower overall prices, but differentials could still be applied to price and other forms of support within an overall policy of a gradual reduction in total cost.

These differentials can be weighted to favour small farmers, new entrants, environmentally sensitive systems of production and disadvantaged areas. Allowances could also be made for the number of workers or larger units to encourage greater employment in agriculture.

Quotas are neither politically attractive nor simple to administer. The introduction of milk quotas has demonstrated that member States differ in the capacity and political will to implement them effectively and the UK obtained a particularly bad deal through the inclusion of New Zealand imports in the calculation of national levels.

Far from satisfying the social objectives of the policy, milk quotas have been particularly restrictive to the small farmer and the new entrant. Making quotas saleable to compensate farmers who choose to give up production would lead to

some land, without a quota, becoming much reduced in value and even derelict. Those in the best position to accumulate quota would be large farmers and investment companies and this would conflict with the intentions of setting initial differentials based on level of production.

Another serious disadvantage is that quotas tend to "freeze" the pattern of production, which is not necessarily desirable, given the present distribution of crops and livestock. Quotas constrain the progress of the more industrious young farmer and the freedom to develop new enterprises. The major objection remains, however, that the additional burden of administration, which would arise if the quota system was extended to products such as cereals, would be intolerable.

There is general agreement among the critics that the CAP is in dire need of change. Let us hope that reform will persuade and encourage the industry to develop more diversity of production, greater opportunities for employment and better conservation of the environment. A positive policy is surely more likely to succeed than greater restrictions and more bureaucracy.

Yours faithfully,  
A. W. SPEEDY,  
Christ Church,  
Oxford,  
August 30.

## Arms control initiatives

From Mr David Lowry

Sir, Whilst it is clearly not in the security interest of the Western Alliance to have had highly secret information passed on to Moscow via spies and defectors in West Germany, it is odd that Washington should be so appalled over Star Wars research details being so leaked, as your report (August 27) suggests.

On March 29, 1983, a week after President Reagan launched the Star Wars project, he told a press conference that he could envisage, indeed would support, a successor US President offering the Soviet Union the same defensive weapons developed in the strategic defence initiative "to prove there was no longer any need for keeping the offensive nuclear missiles." If the US Administration is really serious in planning to share defensive Star Wars technologies with the Soviet Union, why are they so concerned that some preliminary

research details may have reached the Soviet Union already? They should already be collaborating on such technical work.

But perhaps a better plan than spending \$26 billion on SDI research, concurrent with \$40 billion annual defence research and the development of eight new types of nuclear warhead to add to the 30 types already in service, the US Administration should reconsider the benefits of genuine arms control initiatives.

As Nicholas Ashford's scene-setting article (August 27) on the NPT review conference currently under way in Geneva argues, as things stand there is little likelihood of a constructive outcome, which would mean the erosion of the world's most extensive multilateral nuclear arms control treaty.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LOWRY,  
European Proliferation Information Centre,  
258 Pentonville Road, N1,  
August 27.

## Union ban at GCHQ

From Sir Patrick Donner

Sir, At the TUC conference today members violently attacked the Government because they sought to ban unions at GCHQ at Cheltenham. What nobody mentioned was that it was Ernest Bevin (on behalf of the Attlee Government) who in Rome signed the Convention on Human Rights in March, 1951, to "form and join trade unions" - a right that could be specifically restricted "if necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security and public safety."

Ernest Bevin foresaw that one day a union might endanger by their actions (as they in fact did at Cheltenham) national security and public safety, and he deliberately signed the European Convention to prevent this.

At that time the TUC never protested to Attlee. So why today blame this Government for an action by the then Labour Government?

And why the hubbub?  
PATRICK DONNER,  
Hurstbourne Park,  
Whitechurch, Hampshire,  
September 3.

## Independence of trusts

From the Director General of the Save the Children Fund

Sir, Rarely does the role of charitable trusts or foundations receive attention. So it is good that the anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth should provide such an opportunity.

Your article ("Private enterprise, public benefit", August 19) describes trusts first in terms of their capacity to finance dissent and secondly to finance experiment. I would agree for the very important reason that trusts and foundations are one of the few sources of finance in our society that are sufficiently independent to risk funding dissent or experiment. Trustees are not normally beholden to their shareholders, to a fickle public or to politicians.

In practice, though, it is not that straightforward. The funding of dissent or departures from prevailing orthodoxy seems increasingly to be treated as a luxury which, given competing priorities, cannot be afforded.

Experiment, which is often funding and testing a new approach

or a new service, becomes increasingly difficult as public expenditure contracts, preventing, for example, a local authority or health authority from absorbing the successful experiment. So all too often trusts and foundations risk forgetting their independence and are forced either to continue to fund, so preventing opportunities for further experiment, or forced to abandon their experiment.

More attention should be paid to the possibility of experiments becoming self-sustaining. Organizations working in the Third World have often learnt this lesson the hard way where the need to develop services that are self-sustaining, that is, services where the unit cost is appropriate to a particular country and to the individuals and communities within that country, is of paramount importance.

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS HINTON,  
Director General,  
The Save the Children Fund,  
Mary Datchelor House,  
17 Grove Lane,  
Camberwell, SE5,  
August 19.

the market for customers' needs. Japanese modesty is expressed through not exporting weapons to a warring country. This is a tough determination of Japan. Fortunately or unfortunately, the non-military market is much larger than the military market.

Britain used to be a much wealthier country than America before the First World War. America tucked in through the two world wars. I do not want to see Japan and America competing in the military market, which could lead to another world war. I love the world and the Japanese modesty.

Yours faithfully,  
SHIMYA TOTA,  
As from 1-1 Rinkin 2-Chome,  
Ap 412,  
Yamato-shi,  
Kanagawa 242,  
Japan,  
August 18.

## 'Voluntary' charge to enter V&A

From Mr Denis Mahon, FBA

Sir, Reference is made in Mr Hugh Leggett's letter (September 4) to the "so-called voluntary admission charges" which are planned for the Victoria and Albert Museum. His scepticism is justified, because the fact is, of course, that if these contributions are to be genuinely voluntary they cannot properly be described as charges, since by definition no visitor would have to pay them in order to obtain access to the museum.

The Victoria and Albert Museum (unlike, for example, the Metropolitan Museum at New York) is a nationally owned institution, governed by legislation: in its case, the National Heritage Act 1983. Under this, its trustees are legally entitled, under section 2(3), to charge for admission if they so decide; and there can be no serious objection to their doing this in the exceptional case of special temporary loan exhibitions (which are becoming more and more costly to mount) being staged within the museum.

The question which needs to be raised is whether the trustees would be empowered by law, bearing in mind certain stipulations in section 2(1), to exclude the entry to the museum as a whole, by whatever device, of those members of the public who decline to make gifts to it of certain sums specified by the trustees themselves. Indeed, it is not inconceivable that this issue could be tested in the courts by a visitor excluded for that particular reason.

The inconvenient truth is that in the case of the V&A, the self-contradictory concept of "voluntary charges" is palpable humbug. It is astonishing that its trustees have apparently failed to grasp that to attempt thus to have it both ways is not a policy which is readily defensible.

Yours faithfully,  
DENIS MAHON,  
33 Cadogan Square, SW1,  
September 4.

## 'Rock Mass'

From the Bishop of Gloucester

Sir, I suppose that your report in today's (September 2) *Times* headed "Bishop and punk in rock Mass" is intended as some kind of updated version of the traditional bishop-and-actress joke. However, I doubt if it is a very good joke; it is inaccurate, obtuse and perverse.

The consecration of a new church building is always done by a bishop, and a service of Holy Communion at which the bishop is celebrant is usually part of the service. It is natural to use the musical setting of Communion normally employed in the parish in question; in this instance it may be a "rock Mass" - why not? A celebrant, the bishop would sing (in my case rather badly) a few sentences. The whole thing is an act of worship, not a performance.

As for "punks", I should be as happy to share worship and communion with punks as with anybody else, if they are Christians, but to describe my young friend Brian Ralph (whom I had the privilege of confirming some years ago) as a punk strikes me as being gratuitously offensive, unless he gave permission for the term to be used. Incidentally, I understand he hopes to be ordained one day - why not? - but it is not true to say that he "is training to become a priest."

To come more to the point. A growing parish, with substantial help from the diocese and others, and under the leadership of a gifted and hard-working parish priest, has managed to enlarge its church. That is good news. It is not good news that the only words your reporter can find to write about it are "A Church of England bishop is to star in a rock Mass alongside a punk", and it is worrying that no sub-editor was apparently able or willing to spot the dismal standard of such reporting.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN GLOUCESTER,  
Bishopscourt,  
Pitt Street,  
Gloucester,  
September 2.

## Rescue on Notting Hill

From Mr Eric Sjogren

Sir, In the midst of reports putting British police in an unflattering light, may I recount what happened to my 15-year-old daughter on the Sunday morning of the recent Bank holiday?

She was preparing to return to our home in Brussels when she discovered that she had left her passport in a flat previously shared with an older girl, now departed on a trip.

No other key could be found. Finally an appeal was made to the Notting Hill police station (busily preparing itself for the carnival), and after making the proper enquiries a constable came along, gained access to the building, found a neighbour at home, and via this flat, climbed over the roof and entered the flat of my daughter's friend, where indeed the passport was located in the "safe place" where it had been left.

This incident has warned the heart of an old Angliophile. I cannot imagine even having the idea of asking the police in any Continental country for assistance in a similar small emergency.

The helpful London bobby is not a figment of the popular imagination; he is alive and well and living in Notting Hill.

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC SJOGREN,  
194 Ave W. Churchhill,  
1180 Brussels, Belgium,  
September 2.



## ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 5 1987  
A seminal report, parts of which are still subject to further studies. Its principal recommendation was embodied in the Sexual Offences Act 1967.

## WOLFENDEN REPORT

By Our Political Correspondent

The report of the Departmental Committee on Homosexual Offences and Prostitution, published yesterday, recommends that homosexual behaviour between consenting adults in private should no longer be a criminal offence. This is one of the principal - and most controversial - recommendations made by the committee after a thorough inquiry which has occupied nearly three years.

Under the existing law the maximum penalties for various homosexual offences and crimes range from a fine of £5 to life imprisonment. The chairman of the departmental committee was Sir John Wolfenden, Vice-Chancellor of Reading University, and the members included two judges of the High Court, three women, two M.P.s, doctors, lawyers, and ministers of religion.

## "PUBLIC ORDER"

The report stresses that the committee were concerned throughout with the law and offences against it and that they were not charged to enter into matters of private moral conduct, except as directly affecting the public good.

The arguments are reviewed for and against the proposal that homosexual behaviour between consenting adults in private should no longer be a criminal offence and the report comments that in only a few European countries does the criminal law now take cognisance of such practices between consenting parties in private. The argument against leaving the law here unchanged which the committee regarded as decisive was "the importance which society and the law ought to give to individual freedom of actions in matters of private morality".

The committee recommend that an "adult", for the purpose of their recommendation, should be a person of the age of 21 - though some of its members thought that the age should be fixed at 18. Questions relating to the meaning of "consent" and "in private", they suggest, should be decided by the same criteria as apply in the case of heterosexual acts between adults.

## STEEPER PENALTIES

Of 12 recommendations made concerning the law on prostitution the principal one is that maximum penalties for soliciting in the streets by prostitutes should be steeply increased. The present maximum fine for soliciting is 40s, for the first or any subsequent offence.

Another important recommendation is that the law of England and Wales relating to street offences should be reformed so as to eliminate the requirement to establish "anonymity" to other persons by a prostitute before she can be convicted of soliciting.

In their approach to this problem the committee again emphasize that they were concerned only with the law and not with morals. They point out that prostitution in itself is not, in this country, an offence against the criminal law and they take the view that no case can be sustained for attempting to make prostitution itself illegal.

They conclude that the aspect of prostitution which now causes the greatest public concern is the presence of prostitutes in considerable numbers in the public streets of some parts of London and of a few provincial towns. "It has indeed been suggested to us," says the report, "that in this respect some of the streets of London are without parallel in the capital cities of the world."

The report recognizes the risk that measures to drive the prostitutes off the streets may move them to other cities, such as an extension of the "call girl" system, a growth in the activities of louts and an increase in the small advertisements in shops or newspapers offering the services of "massages", "models" or "companions." But the committee concluded that this would be less injurious than the presence of prostitutes in the streets.

## Westward Ho-ho?

From Circulator Tom F. Jones

Sir, The *Times* Daily (August 30) criticized the British Tourist Authority for publishing a leaflet in Spanish with a picture of the late, great Sir Francis Drake on its cover. Small wonder, said the report, that one sees few Spaniards in Britain.

Plymouth is seeing a considerable boom in tourism both to and from Spain as a result of improved ferry services operating out of our Millbay Docks. They are welcome visitors. Quiet, well behaved and invariably asking the city council's tourism offices for details of... guess what?

Yes, indeed, Sir Francis is something of a cult figure with modern Spaniards. The vitality of the man fascinates them. His skill, at Cadiz, Panama, and in the Pacific, excites them. Not least, his role in the Armada sea fight is seen as imaginative and skilful.

Even now the City of Plymouth is planning a major festival around the 1988 400th anniversary of the Armada battle. Colleagues and I have little doubt that it will not only attract many Spanish visitors, but also help cement relationships between Plymouth and Spain in which modern-day trade and tourism play such a major part. Yours sincerely,  
TOM JONES,  
8 Cross Park Way,  
Crownhill,  
Plymouth,  
Devon.







## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

### New P&O sails through the first trials

P&O has produced far better profits, at £36.5 million before tax, for the first six months of this year than even the most optimistic stock market pundits were forecasting. The shares raced ahead yesterday by some 23p to just over £200, a new high for the year. The interim dividend goes up by 20 per cent from 5p to 6p.

Sir Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of P&O, points out that this rate of increase is unlikely to be maintained for the year as a whole. He also foreshadows a "satisfactory" second half's trading, a note slightly at variance with the first half gain of 83 per cent.

Such cautionary comments do not alter the picture of a group doing well. Rather they serve as a proxy for the range of opportunities unfolding for P&O under its new management.

Splitting P&O into shipping and then other activities is instructive. Most of the other activities produced solid, rather than spectacular, performances in the first six months. Service industry profits rose from £14.4 million to £17.1 million, housebuilding and construction improved by £2 million to £9.6 million. Banking profits grew from £3.6 million to £3.9 million. Raising the quality of such earnings is not easy.

The two shipping divisions, passenger and container, produced spectacular gains. Passenger profits jumped from £10 to £6 million, reflecting the arrival of the Royal Princess, which traded successfully on the North American cruise run. Yet returns for the first six months are just under four per cent apparently on £10 million capital employed, a figure which Sir Jeffrey quite rightly considers "unacceptable".

Container and bulk shipping profits improved from £7 million to £20 million, as Overseas Containers, in which P&O has a 47 per cent stake, saw profits virtually double to £18 million.

OCL, however, is a cyclical business. New tonnage coming into that market is already affecting rates. The speculation is that Sir Jeffrey will move shortly to push his OCL stake above 50 per cent by bidding for Ocean Transport, which has 33 per cent of OCL. The third partner, British & Commonwealth, permitting, P&O would then have access to the whole of OCL's earnings via consolidation.

By bidding for OCL, Sir Jeffrey would be reviving the spectre of highly cyclical earnings which haunted the old P&O group almost to extinction. It is highly unlikely that Sir Jeffrey could buy, capitalise, to supplement existing management control of OCL, at knockdown prices. The risk to P&O's current rating of an OCL deal may be too real for Sir Jeffrey to contemplate a move at this stage in the cycle.

A key figure in the equation is the restatement of P&O's earnings. For 1984, the merger with Sterling Guarantee Trust, they have been restated at 23p. This indicates the degree of dilution for the old P&O shareholders after the deal - but it is washing out fast.

At the same time, it looks as if most of the balance sheet and profit and loss account rehabilitation work at P&O has been done. The new management team has worked quickly. It is tempting to leave the OCL situation on hold and to concentrate on building up the share's rating. With a Hanson Trust-style earnings, multiple of around 17, Sir Jeffrey might be back in the takeover business sooner than the market expects.

### An electronic crown of thorns

Since the departure in July of Peter Laister as chairman and chief executive, Thorn EMI has been a takeover stock in almost every Stock Exchange book. Speculative positions have been built up in the shares, the most telling being ACC's 3 to 4 per cent. The Australian entrepreneur Robert Holmes & Court has a sensitive nose for undervalued assets which he would not wish to manage, save in sense.

### Rejection of single body by engineers

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

A proposal for a single institutional body to represent Britain's 30,000 professional engineers was rejected by the Engineering Council, which held its first meeting yesterday.

The Assembly, which has no executive powers, is the grassroots "parent" for professional engineers organized by the Engineering Council.

There are 51 engineering bodies, but the number of members has been increasing. Historically there was only one engineering body, the Institution of Civil Engineers, founded in 1818. But in 1847 George Stephenson, mastermind of the Rocket, led the first breakaway movement which became the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Engineers now say that technological advances are increasingly overlapping the existing engineering disciplines and this points to bringing the profession closer together.

### Third World cuts 'have cost 3m jobs'

Up to 3 million jobs have been lost in the industrialized world as a result of developing countries being forced to cut their imports between 1981 and 1984, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Trade and Development Report 1985, published today.

The report gives a warning that the economic imbalance between the United States and other big industrial countries may be unsustainable and lead to rising debt and declining investment and exports in developing countries.

Unctad calls for a coordinated change in the policies pursued by developed countries, based on a relaxation of American monetary policy and a reduction in interest rates.

United also published the listing particulars in connection with the shares it will be issuing. This shows that a member of the group has received notice of an intended claim for £800,000 resulting from alleged losses made by a subsidiary sold by United.

The losses are £200,000 in excess of those warranted at the time of the sale. United says it has been advised that the claim would not succeed at this level.

## BT chief challenges Whitehall on competition restrictions

By Cliff Feltham

Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecommunications, laid down a clear challenge to the Government when he launched the company's first annual shareholders' meeting at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham yesterday. He said Telecom should be allowed freedom to compete and decide its own buying policies.

Sir George - who welcomed his new owners by reporting that the first quarter's results would show profits on course for another successful year - said the liberalization of telecommunications in Britain increased competition across the whole range of Telecom's activities.

Sir George said Telecom was poised to meet this competition fairly and effectively, and added: "But we do expect Government and the Office of Telecommunications (the body responsible for overseeing the development of competition) to

avoid unnecessary and undue restriction of our efforts".

Telecom aimed to develop new businesses abroad but Sir George expressed regret that the first big step in this direction, the planned acquisition of the Canadian telephone equipment company Mitel, had been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

He also stressed the need for Telecom to be allowed to decide from whom it ordered its equipment. Around 90 per cent now comes from British companies, but he added: "We have to recognize, however, that the major developments taking place in telecommunications mean that just as British Telecom is having to change its structure and ways of working, so too must our traditional supply industry accept the need for changes".

Telecom remained committed to the all-British System X digital telephone exchanges, he said, but it also needed the rival



Sir George: Regret over Mitel referral.

system Y, the alternative exchange developed by Ericsson of Sweden and made in conjunction with Thorn EMI.

Later, however, Sir George admitted to the meeting of about 4,000 shareholders, considerably fewer than had been predicted, that he had been embarrassed by the substantial backlog undelivered for System X by the main contractors, GEC and Plessey.

Shareholders pressed for details of the progress into the alleged multiple application for Telecom shares by City firms but Sir George said the matter was the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Industry and the Government.

Demand for Telecom's services and products was growing at a satisfactory rate, he said. The number of customers on Cellular Radio Network (Cellnet), its joint venture with Securicor, had risen to more than 15,000 while its Linkline Freephone services, launched only seven weeks ago, had achieved remarkable response.

Sir George faced a familiar barrage of questions from his new shareholders, many attending a public company meeting for the first time, ranging from his own and the board's remuneration, to charitable donations, policy on political donations - there are no plans to make any - and Telecom's advertising campaign.

### United sets out plans for Fleet

By William Kay  
City Editor

United Newspapers, the group which publishes the *Punch*, the *Yorkshire Post*, *Exchange and Mail* and a chain of provincial papers, last night published its formal documents in connection with its £230 million takeover bid for Fleet Newspapers, owner of the *Daily Express*, *The Star* and the *Morgan* - *Grampian* stable of magazines.

The document confirms the terms of 11 United shares for every 10 Fleet. With United shares at 308p, down 3p yesterday, this values each Fleet share at 339p. Fleet's market price closed up 1p at 361p.

In an uncompromising six-page letter to Fleet shareholders, Sir David Stevens, United's chairman, claims that the board of Fleet has failed in its "much-stated need to broaden its business base", and failed to implement an effective long-term growth strategy.

Mr Stevens alleges that the strength of Fleet's shares in recent years is due to "no small extent" to the flotation of Reuters news agency, and persistent speculation that Fleet would receive a bid. Fleet is a significant shareholder in Reuters and collected a substantial dividend from the flotation.

The letter points to the decline of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express* circulations, and blames this on a lack of any clear editorial policy.

United's remedy is to "re-establish" the national newspapers, introduce modern technology, allow greater editorial autonomy and produce a "higher quality and more informative product".

Mr Stevens disagrees with the assertion made last week by Lord Matthews, Fleet's chairman, that it was impossible to do anything "very serious" about cutting the Fleet labour force.

The offer is due to close on September 23, two days after United's shareholders meet to sanction the new shares being issued for the bid. But it is widely expected in the City that by then United will have had to improve the terms and extend the deadline.

United also published the listing particulars in connection with the shares it will be issuing. This shows that a member of the group has received notice of an intended claim for £800,000 resulting from alleged losses made by a subsidiary sold by United.

The losses are £200,000 in excess of those warranted at the time of the sale. United says it has been advised that the claim would not succeed at this level.

### GRE profits fall by £45.3m

By Richard Thomson

Shares in Guardian Royal Exchange, the composite insurer, plunged 43p to 688p yesterday as the company announced a £45.3 million drop in half-year pre-tax profits from £46.1 million to £800,000. Underwriting losses to £92.2 million.

Sun Alliance Group also reported worse than expected half-year results yesterday, turning a pre-tax profit of £14.3 million last year into a £15 million loss. The company's shares dropped 24p to 476p.

Almost two thirds of GRE losses arose in the first quarter of this year. Mr Peter Dugdale, chief executive, blamed the poor result to June 30 on a series of natural disasters,

including cyclones in Fiji and floods and bush fires in Australia costing more than £8 million.

A further £45.5 million in underwriting losses came from private car, household and professional indemnity business written in Britain, up from £29.8 million last year.

The company gave a warning that the rising cost and frequency of motor claims would mean an increase in its premium rates this year after two increases last. Household insurance rates would also have to rise as a result of heavy weather losses and mounting theft claims.

Despite the bad result the company announced an interim dividend increase of 5.9 per cent from 8.5p to 9p, reflecting its optimism that premium rate increases would produce a marked improvement.

Sun Alliance, including Phoenix Assurance, suffered heavily in the first quarter from winter weather claims costing £27.2 million on household and commercial property underwriting. Motor underwriting also produced serious losses.

Underwriting losses in Britain increased from £50.3 million to £62.8 million. Losses increased in all other parts of the world except the United States where it fell from £18 million to £6.9 million. There was no change in the interim dividend of 5.75p.

### Call for easier audit requirements

By Ian Griffiths

The accountancy profession is to urge the Government to ease the accounting and financial reporting requirements placed on small businesses.

The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales yesterday voted overwhelmingly to back the recommendation that accounts should be simplified when it approved a draft submission to the Department of Trade and Industry.

The submission, in response to a DTI consultative paper on auditing and accounting requirements for small companies, will not, however, give unreserved support to the abolition of a statutory audit for small businesses.

The Institute still believes that the audit should be retained, although it is prepared to accept that it could be scrapped by small companies if all shareholders gave their approval and there was adequate protection for minority interests.

The submission is to be reviewed again by the Institute's district societies before final approval and should be presented to the DTI next month.

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### IN BRIEF

#### Guinness in French deal

Guinness, the brewing group which has just won control of Arthur Bell, the whisky distiller, yesterday announced a £5 million foray into the French high street. It is buying Hediard of Paris, which was founded in 1894 and has 13 shops, with a flagship in the Place de la Madeleine.

Mr Ernest Saunders, Guinness' chief executive, described the deal as "an important strategic move". Hediard will export to the group's recently acquired Richier Bros, US importing business. A spokesman added that there were no plans to start gourmet shops in Britain.

#### Hillsdown up

Hillsdown, the food manufacturer, lifted pre-tax profits from £8.1 million to £13.5 million in the six months to June 30. Turnover was up from £477 million to £522 million and the dividend is 1.2p, up from a notional 1p.

#### BP service

BP, which has reduced its fleet from 150 to 30 ships, and America's Marine Management Systems, are setting up an advisory service on ship operation, which they said yesterday could produce savings of up to £250,000 a year on maintenance alone for a medium-sized tanker.

Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank owned by Midland Bank, and W. Greenwell, the stockbroker which will be owned by Midland, are to take 185,000 sq ft at the Billingsgate Market scheme in the City, along with part of Midland's City operation.

#### Profits held

BICC, the cables and electricals group, reported virtually unchanged profits of £42.6 million (£42.5 million) before tax for the six months to June 30. Turnover was up from £987 million to £994 million and the interim dividend was maintained at 3.5p.

#### Phillips aim

Phillips & Drew, the London based stockbroker, plans to buy when permitted, 100 per cent of Edwards, Jones & Wilcox, a three-partner firm of jobbers, based in Birmingham.



## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

left it, on balance, slightly lower against most other leading currencies.

It was only a shade below DM2.8700 early in trading and finished below Tuesday's closing position at DM2.8515 (2.8520).

Sterling also benefited from

After an  
against some Continentals, the  
pound reversed the trend, fir-  
closed against the mark. For  
instance, at 3.9110 (3.9121).

Against the Swiss franc the  
dollar was marginally lower at  
2.3485 (2.3500).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES			
Market rates day's range	Market rates close	1 month	3 months
September 4	September 4	0.42-0.40c prem	1.12-1.09c prem
\$1.3715-1.3730	\$1.3715-1.3730	1.06-0.92c prem	1.06-0.98c prem

New York	\$1,363b-1,379b	\$1,675b-1,679b	0-43-37 prem	6'-5 1/2" prem
Montreal	\$1,669b-1,667b	4,354-4,4023l	2'-23" prem	91'-27C prem
Amsterdam	4,980-4,400b	78,91-79,07	20-13C prem	91'-27C prem
Brussels	78 89-7,291	14,173-14,1954k	4-2'-20 prem	77-40 prem
Copenhagen	14,179-14,216;k	1,253b-1,2549p	34-19p prem	61'-54 prem
Dublin	1,253-1,2571p	3,007-3,6137m	2'-2' apt prem	45-154 disc
Frankfurt	3,9017-3,9189m	78,78-73,478b	65-415 disc	50-100 dyc
London	230,52-235,51b	231,78-234,78b	5-55p disc	

Madrid	228.90-228.70	229.33-229.15	1-pre-2k disc	4-1:tr cost
Moscow	2602.80-2619.00r	2609.58-2615.30r	3-pre-2k disc	2-1:one disc
Osaka	11.4417-11.4767k	11.4417-11.4580k	1-pre-2k disc	2-1:one disc
Paris	11.9120-11.9840k	11.9389-11.9623k	2-1-1c prem	2-1-1c prem
Stockholm	11.5150-11.5696k	11.5275-11.5538k	2-1-3one prem	8-1-1:one prem
Tokyo	327.27-330.20	328.58-329.18y	1-1-1y prem	4-1:ny prem
Vienna	27.43-27.49sch	27.43-27.47sch	1-1-1-1y prem	4-1-1-1:gradprem
	3.2086-3.2294k	3.2217-3.2293k	2-1-1-1c prem	5-1-1-1c prem

**STERLING INDEX COMPARED WITH 1975 WAS UNCHANGED AT 82.0 (DAY'S RANGE 82.1-82.3).**

OTHER STERLING RATES		DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
Argentina austral	1.0568-1.0590	Ireland	1.0910-1.0925
Australia dollar	2.0027-2.0072	Singapore	2.2650-2.2675
			2.4835-2.4855

Algerian dinar	0.5160-0.5200	Algeria	0.8849-0.8858
Bahraini dinar	9661.00-9645.00	Australia	1.36801-3690
Brazil cruzeiro	0.0030-0.0130	Canada	0.61008-0.6200
Cypriot pound	8.2480-8.2880	Sweden	8.3300-8.3400
Finnish markka	186.25-188.25	Norway	14.3325-14.3425
Greece drachma	10.7340-10.7480	Denmark	2.250-2.2515
Hong Kong dollar	15.55-15.75	West Germany	2.344-2.3470
India rupee	n.s.	Switzerland	1.1925-1.2005

Iraqi dinar	0.4165-0.4205	Netherlands	8.680-8.6900
Kuwait dollar (KD)	3.4100-3.4156	France	239.0-239.50
Malaysia dollar	480-480	Japan	190.4-190.650
Mexican peso	2.5482-2.5573	Italy	576.0-57.85
New Zealand dollar	4.8955-5.0385	Belgium/Comoros	7.815-7.8175
Saudi Arabia riyal	3.1109-3.1167	Hong Kong	170.10-171.50
Singapore dollar	3.4300-3.4800	Portugal	167.0-167.40
South Africa rand	0.0280-0.0688	Spain	218.0-21.02

United Arab Emirates (UAE) ... Austria ... Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Exel. "Lloyds Bank International."

1985					1986				
Price	Ch'ge	Yld	P/E	Category	Price	Ch'ge	Yld	P/E	
100	-3	14.1	8.0	77 Ausyair	87	-1	2.3	24	
42	2.3	2.0	2.0	78 Tr City of Lon Gde	81		3.5	4	
156	0.3	2.5	2.5	120 Tr Ind & Gen	143		9.0	3	
10	0.5	3.4	3.4	137 Tr Natural Res	214		10.7	5	
111	7.5	5.5	5.5	84 Tr North Amer	87	-1	2.6	3	

01	7.8	1.7	148	112	Tr Facility Desk	115			
02	8.25	2.4	147	128	Tr Property	144	-1	2.1	3.2
03	9.1	0.1	151	78	Tr Tack	85	-1	2.8	3.3
04	9.3	2.5	129	134	Tr Telephone	129	0	5.48	5.5
05	9.5	4.8	128	171	Tr People Bar	135	-1	7.15	7.2
06	9.5	4.8	128	171	Tr Telephone	225	-1	18.75	18.8
07	9.6	3.4	250	252	Tring Secured Cap	275			
08	9.6	5.5	157	142	Tram Oceanic	147	0	4.95	5
09	9.6	2.4	120	108	Trubone	161	-1	3.5	3.6
10	9.6	2.4	120	108		161	-1	12.6	12.7

14	7.75	6.3	20	74	1245000	250	0	0	1
16	0	1.5	210	180	US Debtors	64	0	1	2
18	8.40	3.1	82	80	Mining Resources	77	0	0	2
20	3.70	2.0	110	80	Woodco	77	0	0	2
22	4.30	3.3	110	80	Windward Energy	77	0	0	2
24	23.4	3.8	180	120	Viron	170	0	1	3
26	8.5	0.7	234	200	Vesta	242	0	0	3
28	8.7	4.1							
30	3.9	8.3							

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12	18.7	4.8	113	48	Britannia Arrow	102	10	30	35	145
13	19.0	4.8	114	48	Daily Mail	212	0	36	48	124
14	19.0	4.8	115	48	Do W.	101	0	36	48	124
15	19.0	4.8	116	48	Essex	101	0	36	48	124
16	19.0	4.8	117	48	For Astoria	118	0	36	48	124
17	19.0	4.8	118	48	Geo	118	0	36	48	124
18	19.0	4.8	119	48	Geographical	118	0	36	48	124
19	19.0	4.8	120	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
20	19.0	4.8	121	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
21	19.0	4.8	122	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
22	19.0	4.8	123	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
23	19.0	4.8	124	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
24	19.0	4.8	125	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
25	19.0	4.8	126	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
26	19.0	4.8	127	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
27	19.0	4.8	128	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
28	19.0	4.8	129	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
29	19.0	4.8	130	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
30	19.0	4.8	131	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
31	19.0	4.8	132	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
32	19.0	4.8	133	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
33	19.0	4.8	134	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
34	19.0	4.8	135	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
35	19.0	4.8	136	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
36	19.0	4.8	137	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
37	19.0	4.8	138	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
38	19.0	4.8	139	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
39	19.0	4.8	140	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
40	19.0	4.8	141	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
41	19.0	4.8	142	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
42	19.0	4.8	143	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
43	19.0	4.8	144	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
44	19.0	4.8	145	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
45	19.0	4.8	146	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
46	19.0	4.8	147	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
47	19.0	4.8	148	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
48	19.0	4.8	149	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
49	19.0	4.8	150	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
50	19.0	4.8	151	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
51	19.0	4.8	152	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124
52	19.0	4.8	153	48	Post Chimes	11	0	36	48	124

10.76	2.8	104	26	Proctor (J & S)	94	+4	5.0	1.3	73.0
8.48	2.8	105	44	Goodie (T & N)	97		1.8	1.8	73.0
7.00	2.8	106	578	Henderson Adams	738		22.0	2.0	72.0
7.00	2.8	107	388	M & G	740		18.0	3.0	72.0
6.40	2.7	108	277	Henderson House	740		14.0	0.9	71.0
5.70	2.8	109	286	Smith & Allen	740		22.0	3.0	71.0
3.4	2.8	110	76	Pacific Int'l	747	-2			
0.8	1.8	111	27	Do Warrick	750	-1			
3.8	3.1	112	30	Smith Brothers	100	+7	2.5	0.7	70.3

Id	Other	Chg	Yd

WAVE & PROGRESS	68.3	11.6	1.21
15, Westown Rd, Roseland NJ 07068	69.1	44.8	3.78
10-73, Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4JF	191.1	107.9	0.65
Westworld 5705 Edinburgh Or (0409) 633-7996	54.4	55.5	1.03
Capital Inc & Growth	106.9	77.0	0.76
Japan Ltd	208.1	222.0	1.07
United States	190.0	190.0	1.00
Commodity	223.9	223.4	1.00
Energy Index	69.8	69.8	1.00
European Shares	69.8	69.8	1.00

Import Inc Ind	28.5	27.7	0.84	Ukraine	26.7	17.5	9.2
Ex Ind (43)	51.4	54.5	-3.28	Japan	45.5	45.5	0.0
Imports	26.5	26.1	-0.5	Military & Singapore	25.5	25.7	-0.2
Imports 3000	71.5	73.7	-2.1	Panama Inc	24.7	23.9	0.8
Ex & Ind	23.5	24.5	-1.0	Ukraine	23.5	23.5	0.0
Ex Growth	72.5	72.5	0.0	Ukraine	23.5	23.5	0.0
High Return Units	125.5	145.5	-20.0	Prof Share Pk	13.5	17.1	-3.6
High Yield Units	125.5	125.5	0.0	Professional	25.5	25.5	0.0
Income Units	75.4	81.5	-6.05	Power-Sm	25.5	25.5	0.0
				Techno-Sm	25.5	25.5	0.0

Investment Trust	87.3	72.8	-0.1	3.87	US Special Fund	48.3	59.3	-0.1	1.85
International	88.0	84.6	-0.1	2.59	Worldwide Capital	108.5	116.1	-0.1	1.26
Open-End	87.4	72.8	-0.8	..	Equity Ex (2)	84.77	92.55	..	2.49
Open-End, Gas	77.4	72.8	-0.8	..	De Accts (2)	911.1	100.3	..	2.49
Open Technology	75.8	89.4	-0.8	..					
PE Acct Growth	92.4	95.8	-0.1	3.11	SI & TARGET FUND				
REITs	88.5	108.5	-0.1	3.74	Target House, GaltHouse Pfd, Aylesbury Bond				
REITs, Energy	122.5	141.7	-0.7	4.28	US 5041				
Technology	118.3	127.0	-0.4	4.75	Brecker Co's	66.3	70.5	-0.3	0.10

Windsor International	117.2	81.3	+0.5	2.85	TSARLES BAR	41.7	44.7	7.31
Worthington Co's Inc	177.7	158.3	+0.1	5.16	Electra House, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment,	108.1	108.6	+0.5
Worthington Ltd	70.0	62.2	+0.1	2.80	London WC2	128.6	124.7	+0.5
WYK	140.0	120.2	+0.5	3.50	Gilt Trust	19.7	39.3	+0.1
YS Growth	58.5	55.5	+0.2	0.64				
Universal Growth	58.0	56.5	+0.1	3.50				
<b>CHONGCHU UNIT TRUST</b>								
Chongchun Finance, Portsmouth								
Top 100	127.75							

Price Inc.	106.4	119.4	-1.67	ST VINCENT INC	94.7	98.0	+0.1 0.62
Do Acquist	107.7	114.9	-0.1	St Vincent US Green	94.7	97.8	+0.4 1.09
Capital Inc	87.5	92.0	-1.36	Stora Enso Co	133.94	130.78	-0.6 1.16
Do Acquist	81.4	93.1	-0.4				
Investment Inc	98.0	70.1	1.81	TOUCHEER RESEARCH			
Do Acquist	94.0	71.2	1.91	Marshall House, 2 Pacific Dock, London			SV SAT
S & P Food Inc	71.2	80.0	1.2	01-245 1220			
Do Acquist	75.2	79.3	+0.1	American Growth	37.7	39.6	-0.1 0.26
Old Farm Inc	32.2	34.3	-0.7	Genentech	41.5	40.5	2.91
				Global Tech			

Do Account	33.2	35.3	-0.6	2.7%	Income Growth	45.6	45.6	-0.3	0.6%
	130.7	130.3	+0.4	0.3%	Income Momentum	38.1	41.7	-3.6	7.5%
Do Asset	289.6	289.3	+0.7	0.2%	O'Brien Growth	31.3	33.2	-0.3	1.1%
Income -	78.5	85.3	-0.1	1.2%	Smaller Cos	42.9	45.6	-1.8	4.0%
Do Account	167.7	114.6	-0.2	1.2%	Special Opps	43.8	45.6	-0.7	1.5%
Do Small Cos's & Mid	69.9	69.9	-0.2	0.6%					
Income Growth	52.2	55.6	-0.2	0.6%					
Do Account	58.0	58.5	-0.5	0.8%					
Smaller Cos's & Mid	102.4	106.1	-1.1	1.8%					

Do Account	80.64	713.4	+0.1	1.90
Social Distc Sst Int	103.4	62.7	-1.2	1.26
Do Account	82.6	68.1	-1.2	1.56
Do Account	103.4	110.2	-0.9	1.42
Do Account	104.1	110.9	-0.7	0.49
Stander Co's As	47.9	67.0	-0.3	0.29
Equity Inc	80.8	85.8	-0.5	0.58
Do Account	122.4	120.4	-0.4	3.09
Coway	877.3	815.0	-0.6	3.02
Colts Ind Inc (S)	698.0	394.8	-	4.45
Do Account (S)	697.0	814.4	-	4.48
Pending Fund (A)	184.0	220.5	-	3.59
Do Account (A)	184.0	220.5	-	3.59
Pending Am & Gen (A)	163.0	163.0	-	1.52
Do Account (A)	214.9	228.4	-	3.52
Pending Ins Fund (A)	126.5	47.8	-	3.22
S & W Amer (S)	137.4	136.4	+0.5	1.96
S & W Strk Secur	890.0	107.0	-0.6	1.00

<b>STANDARD LIFE INVESTMENTS</b>	476.8	501.5-0	+11.7	4.0%
<b>OTHER EQUITABLE</b>				
St Andrews Sq, Edinburgh	-59	51.07		
Corn Law	120.5	118.5	-2.0	3.7%
Dixie Assn	174.2	116.5	-57.7	3.7%
<b>NOTION LIFE INVESTMENTS</b>				
St Andrew's Sq, Edinburgh				

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Net Growth	27.5	23.5	-0.1	0.78	N Asset Growth	248.9	28.2	-0.5	1.86
Net Income	31.3	33.5	-0.3	0.78	On Acc	105.8	12.3	-0.5	1.47
Net Fund	35.9	35.5	..	5.82	Prof	120.2	18.6	-0.5	1.47
					On Acc	105.5	18.7	-0.5	1.47
Net Income	282.7	27.8			On Acc	282.7	27.8		0.011.31
Net Income	45.0	3.8			Smaller Co's Div Inc	45.0	3.8		+0.811.31
Net Income	48.5	2.8			On Acc	48.5	2.8		7.12
Net Income	181.2	14.7			On Acc	181.2	14.7		+0.3 2.88
Net Income	225.3	216.7	-0.8	3.97	Special Div	225.3	216.7	-0.8	2.88
Net Income					On Acc				

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HART, RICHY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS				
Charlotte NC, Edinburg				
252-3271				
African Fund	184.8	966.8	+0.3	0.80
Asia Pacific	205.6	421.7	+0.3	0.80
Asia Pacific	134.9	426.7	+0.3	0.80
International	102.9	168.7	+0.3	0.80
Latin Fund	102.9	168.7	+0.3	0.80
Asia Pacific	704.0	111.0	-0.8	1.33
Asia Pacific	448.0	177.2	-0.8	1.70
HART, RICHY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS				
Charlotte NC, Edinburg				
252-3271				
African Fund	184.8	966.8	+0.3	0.80
Asia Pacific	205.6	421.7	+0.3	0.80
Asia Pacific	134.9	426.7	+0.3	0.80
International	102.9	168.7	+0.3	0.80
Latin Fund	102.9	168.7	+0.3	0.80
Asia Pacific	704.0	111.0	-0.8	1.33
Asia Pacific	448.0	177.2	-0.8	1.70

U.S. Assets	595.6	694.7	-8.6	4.70	Interest Reserves	44.6	63.4	-0.1	1.40
Special Fund	776.0	108.7	+6.3	0.98	Foreign Trade	48.9	47.4	-0.1	2.90
U.S. Assets	182.5	184.6	+0.4	0.08	Japan Growth	68.3	68.3	-0.1	0.07
Special Fund	174.0	196.0	-1.6	0.08	Japanese Companies	114.6	82.5	-1.1	0.29
U.S. Assets	128.0	126.6	-1.5	0.50	Technology	28.6	28.9	+0.2	0.50
Special Fund					U.S. Trade	37.5	40.4	-0.2	1.45
U.S. Assets					European Growth	58.0	104.9	-0.2	2.90
Special Fund					Hong Kong	27.1	28.8	-0.2	2.50

by Trust Ac	318.2	398.3	-0.9	2.66
s Trust Ac	44.8	47.7	-0.3	1.71
Sest Trust Ac	48.0	61.0	-0.4	0.89
<b>UNIT TRUSTS</b>				
Pac S. Keene Hse, Andover, Harz.	SP10 LPB			
6228H Holdings-2256	9132			
Invest Int	91.2	97.10	-0.9	1.57
<b>WINDLEY ASSET MANAGEMENT</b>				
33 Charlotte St., Baltimore				
DN-225 1251				
American Gals	20.3	21.7		
Pacific Basin Energy	18.7	19.9	-1	0.19
Canadian Int Gen	45.8	49.6	-2	0.16
WESTINGHOUSE UNIT TRUST				
				3.09

	50.0	50.1	50.2	50.3
50.0	101.10	-0.7	1.57	
50.1	89.25	+0.1	6.37	
50.2	95.9	-0.1	5.87	
50.3	122.15	+0.1	2.35	
50.4	137.0	200.45	1.0	
50.5	47.2	40.25	1.0	
50.6	58.1	60.55	1.0	
50.7	167.7	178.5	+0.7	4.86
50.8	232.9	230.1	+1.0	4.86

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1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	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## STOCK MARKET REPORT

## Allied-Lyons peaks on bid speculation

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

The mystery over Allied-Lyons, the food and drink group, deepened yesterday as the shares slipped 17p to a 269p peak before settling at 267p.

For the first time since the group was formed 25 years ago, its shares are on a higher rating than Bass, for so long the brewing industry's star performer.

Reports of stake-building and bids abounded, with the Americans, Australians and Japanese mentioned as possible raiders.

Amid the speculation one factor was clear: there was heavy buying of Allied shares with orders flowing in from the US.

Elders, the Australian conglomerate, is thought to have up to 7 per cent of the capital and was still buying yesterday. And the stock market is convinced that Mr John Elliott, Elders' managing director, is in London, although the company said he was on holiday.

"There is nobody here to answer your questions," was the response from Elders' London headquarters.

Selling of ADRs in Cadbury Schweppes in New York on Tuesday night filtered through to the London share price yesterday and Cadbury's were marked 7p lower at 144p.

American analysts expected a fall in earnings to show in today's half-year figures, though British followers of the food group were more sanguine, forecasting little or no change over 1984's £39.7 million pretax.

It was suggested that Mr Elliott was attempting to put together a bid. His company has a London share quote — the price was unchanged at 157p, near its year's low, yesterday — and could, therefore, attempt a share exchange offer. The first British use of "just" bonds in a bid was also discussed. An

Elders-led consortium is another possibility. Philip Morris, the US drink and tobacco group, is regarded as the American contender for Allied.

Allied itself is thought to have a big food acquisition in its sights. Ranks Hovis McDougall is regarded as the most likely target.

Away from the Allied excitement the market had to be content with a few flickers of second line takeover speculation and company statements to generate interest.

At the close, the FT30 share index was down 1.4 points at 1,006.4 points and the FT-SE share index was 8.9 points lower at 1,326.6 points.

Among blue chips to score from trading returns was the P & O shipping group. It surged 23p to 421p.

BICC shares recovered 17p to 220p as the profits news arrived, unaccompanied by a rights issue. On Tuesday the market had taken fright at the idea of a cash call and at warning words about the results.

In the event, BICC managed a small rise in pretax profits and showed no sign of asking shareholders for more money.

But BTR is still rumoured to be thinking of a rights issue, and given the market capitalization of the group, that could mean a big one. A one-for-ten issue would raise about £400 million. BTR shares slipped another 5p to 351p, though

Courtaulds was the star performer in the traded options market yesterday, chalking up 3,596 contracts traded out of a total volume for the day of 11,362. Activity centred on the October 140 put contract in

plenty of market men say there will not be a rights issue. Shares in Lucas Industries dipped 12p to 331p as market speculators appeared to leave the stock alone. For many weeks now the Lucas price has been helped by talk of a takeover attempt.

Trading news from Guardian Royal Exchange and Sun Alliance hurt other companies involved in British household insurance. Legal & General Group and Prudential Assurance, which both report results later this month, were marked 28p lower at 699p and 13p lower at 694p respectively.

Expect DRG, the packaging and Basildon Bond stationery group, to put through other acquisitions in the next few weeks after its £1.6 million bid for the 25.4 per cent minority interest in its New Zealand offshoot. The group, which seems in line for year's profits of some £30 million against £26 million, has a new chief executive, Mr John Moger Woolley. The shares, strong recently on takeover rumours, were unchanged at 200p yesterday.

Blackwood Hodge, the construction and mining equipment group, rose 2p to 39p as the market begins to look forward to interim figures next week. There was also upward movement for two other companies with coal mining interests. Powell Duffry rose 8p to

278p and AAH Holdings went 10p better to 150p. AAH has been left behind in the recent market rally, despite good profits figures earlier in the summer and optimistic forecasts from analysts thereafter. At the present price the prospective p/e remains well below the market average at just over 10.

F H Tomkins, the engineering group regarded as a mini Hanson Trust by some in the City, rose 5p to 220p. The buying appeared to be inspired by news that Mr Greg Hutchings, Tomkins' chief executive, had lunch with Simon & Coates — a broking firm which has long been close to the company — earlier this week.

BBA Group slipped 4p to 110p as profit-taking took a hold. The shares have had a good run this summer, culminating in the strong profits performance announced three weeks ago.

Reaxbook Holdings, the chemicals group, pleased the market with its nearly doubled interim profits, and its shares rose 4p to 62p. Elsewhere in that sector share prices showed little or no change.

Seatchi & Seatchi, the advertising group, came in for a late advance, rising 15p to 675p but J. H. Fennell, power transmission engineers, fell 17p to 128p, following the sale at 130p a share of the Hawker Siddley 25.3 per cent shareholding to the American Emerson Electric Co.

## Traded option highlights

Courtaulds, and a single buyer of about 1,000 contracts was spotted. January 120 calls were also in favour, with 667 contracts traded.

Elsewhere in the options market, the dollar sterling issue

was popular, with 856 contracts traded, and there was business too for the stock exchange options — 1,507 trades — and P & O, which reported profits news yesterday. Some 862 P & O contracts changed hands.

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## TEMPUS

## Tough penalties for letting the insurance side down

The stock market's retribution can be swift and terrible, as both Guardian Royal Exchange and Sun Alliance found yesterday. They were to some extent the victims of heightened expectations. The composite insurers reporting last month gave a rosy impression of the way premium rates were moving. Perhaps more important, both Commercial Union and Royal Insurance produced unexpectedly good British results, which encouraged a belief that GRE and Sun Alliance, both of which specialise in Britain, might also do well.

Nevertheless, with a pretax profit of £800,000 compared with market expectations of £20 million to £30 million, GRE in particular had much explaining to do. The result was blamed on a combination of exceptional catastrophe losses and a deteriorating claims experience in British personal lines resulting in the worst first quarter underwriting result the company has ever had.

While catastrophe may simply be a matter of bad luck, the losses on British motor business look worse than GRE's competitors. Business in the United States was also disappointing, with underwriting losses almost doubling to £13.5 million.

In crucial areas GRE seems to have been slow off the mark with premium rate increases and the effect shows through starkly.

The stock market may be slow to forgive these results. GRE's reputation as a high quality investment has been denied. Yet it is still the only composite to produce a pretax profit and is the only one to have raised its interim dividend. These are encouraging signs, and with a prospective yield of around 6 per cent its shares must still look attractive over the long term.

Sun Alliance also suffered a disastrous first quarter, but conditions in the US, where losses were cut by two thirds to £6.9 million, were no excuse. The result, which includes Phoenix Assurance this time, was mainly affected by "exceptional" house insurance losses and sharply mounting motor claims.

The good British results from CU and Royal now look

rather freakish, and it is clearer than ever that swift remedies are needed in the British market to restore investors' confidence in those composites with the largest exposure there.

## Hillsdown Holdings

Hillsdown Holdings has successfully bailed a two-tier market. The top layer is the company's famed ability to turn round ailing food companies, bought on the cheap. This approach has already made Hillsdown popular with investors, who showed their appreciation by taking the shares from a striking price of 145p to a high of 180p.

The second tier of the cake was revealed clearly only by yesterday's interim figures. With less than £2 million from recent acquisitions, Hillsdown lifted operating profits from £12.5 million to £13.5 million. It finds continued growth from its subsidiaries through vertical integration. Effectively, it now raises chickens, kills them, freezes them, transports them and even processes them into

meat and bacon division has yet to benefit to the same extent. The strategy is also being applied in the stationary and furniture businesses.

There are dangers, but, at least in fragmented markets, these should be containable. And despite the growth of the non-food areas, for example, by the £6.5 million acquisition of Christie-Tyler, the furniture manufacturer, Hillsdown is still vulnerable to swings of the food trade. Witness the current problems in meat importing. In addition, there is the prospect of a rising tax charge. But a p/e of 14 with the shares at 173p takes all these risks into account.

In the playground of BICC's interim results there had clearly been much activity on both the swings and the roundabouts. Not surprising then that pretax profits were barely unchanged at £42.6 million. The figures were less bad than had been expected

Low risk often leads to low reward. While BICC continues to suffer from a cash outflow it will not have the funds available to push it into new growth areas.

In the short term, the shares are unlikely to provide excitement. There may be some trading opportunities and a long-awaited dividend increase, if it materializes, at the final stage would enhance the yield attractions.

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## SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

## INTERIM STATEMENT

The estimated results for the six months ended 30th June 1985 are set out below. The comparative figures for 1984 include the results of the Phoenix group restated in accordance with Sun Alliance group accounting policies.

	6 months to 30th June 1985 (unaudited)	6 months to 30th June 1984 (unaudited)	Year 1984 (audited)
Premium Income	£m	£m	£m
General Insurance	286.1	254.7	1,006.7
Long-term Insurance	285.9	244.3	505.1
	1,112.0	999.0	2,111.8
General insurance underwriting loss	(123.8)	(104.1)	(198.7)
Long-term insurance profits	10.0	8.7	18.4
Investment and other income	98.8	109.7	227.9
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	(15.0)	14.3	47.6
Taxation	3.2	6.3	4.1
PROFIT (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION	(18.2)	8.0	43.5
Minority interests	2.4	2.4	6.5
NET PROFIT (LOSS)	(20.6)	5.6	37.0
Adjustment to exclude net loss incurred by Phoenix prior to acquisition	—	2.4	4.0
PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	(20.6)	8.0	41.0
EARNINGS PER SHARE	(10.4)p	4.1p	20.8p

## TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF GENERAL INSURANCE RESULTS

	Premium income	Underwriting result	Premium income	Underwriting result	Premium income	Underwriting result
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom & Ireland	401.0	(62.8)	337.7	(50.3)	669.3	(83.2)
Europe	95.2	(13.4)	96.1	(8.1)	184.5	(11.5)
U.S.A. (Note 1)	91.2	(6.9)	109.8	(18.0)	272.1	(35.0)
Canada	47.6	(10.9)	42.5	(4.7)	105.1	(16.2)
Australia (Note 2)	33.2	(8.9)	20.8	(3.4)	53.6	(6.7)
Other overseas areas	66.0	(9.8)	70.6	(5.9)	141.0	(17.0)
Reinsurance	14.3	(6.4)	14.5	(9.9)	36.9	(22.0)
Marine and Aviation (worldwide)	77.6	(4.7)	62.7	(3.8)	144.2	(7.1)
	826.1	(123.8)	754.7	(104.1)	1,606.7	(198.7)

Notes (1) — The U.S.A. figures for 1984 include the Phoenix's Continental pool business which was terminated on 1.1.1985. The 1984 results excluding Continental business were:

	Premium income	Underwriting result
	£m	£m
6 months to 30th June 1984	£62.8m	£10.7m
Year 1984	£157.0m	£28.6m

(2) — The 1985 half-year's results for Australia include the business of Phoenix Prudential (formerly an associated company) which became a wholly owned subsidiary with effect from 1.1.1985.

## RESULTS

Heavy losses early in the year produced a substantial pre-tax loss in the first quarter. Underwriting results subsequently improved and a pre-tax profit was earned in the second quarter.

The reduction in investment income is due largely to the financing costs of the Phoenix acquisition, estimated to amount to £22m for the half year, and the withdrawal of Phoenix from the Continental Corporation's U.S.A. pool. Allowing for these and other factors the growth in sterling terms was 12.7%. Excluding the effect of exchange movements the underlying growth was 15.3%.

## GENERAL BUSINESS UNDERWRITING

General business premium income increased by 9.5%. The underlying increase, after allowing for changes in the business portfolio and for currency fluctuations, was 17.7%.

At Home, the results suffered severely from the exceptional winter weather claims which are now estimated to have cost the household and commercial property accounts some £27.2m. Serious

losses were also experienced in the Group's commercial and private motor accounts as a result of a marked deterioration in the claims frequency and the inadequacy of motor rates in the market.

In Europe, the winter weather and poor motor experience adversely affected results in Denmark and there was an increased loss on five business in Holland.

Trading conditions in the United States have begun to show some improvement and there was a better result from commercial property lines; however, in Canada underwriting remained difficult and the property and automobile accounts both suffered substantial losses.

In Australia the increased loss was mainly due to the January storms and floods in Brisbane which cost £3.8m.

## DIVIDEND

The Directors have declared an interim dividend for 1985 of 5.75p per share (1984 — 5.75p) costing £11.2m. The dividend will be paid on 6th January, 1986 to shareholders registered on 6th December, 1985.

## LONG-TERM INSURANCE

New Life and Annuity business (Home and Overseas):

	6 months to 30th June 1985	6 months to 30th June 1984	Year 1984
	£m	£m	£m
Annual premiums	44.7	45.3	85.5
Single premiums	86.4	57.6	123.0

4th September 1985.

SUN ALLIANCE AND LONDON INSURANCE plc

## COMPANY NEWS

● **PROVIDENT FINANCIAL GROUP:** Interim dividend 4p (3.5p) for half year to June 30. (Figures in £000). Turnover 163,639 (147,081). Pretax profit 7,145 (6,339). Tax 2,947 (2,932). Earnings per share 10p (8.12).

● **CHURCH & CO:** Six months to June 30. Turnover 2,591 (1,450) restated to reduce disparity payable on October 21. (Figures in £000). Group turnover 25,753 (22,721). Pretax profit 1,734 (1,447). Tax 699 (487). Attributable to minority holders 3 (6). Earnings per share 9.8p (9.1p) restated.

● **EDELMAN:** The company has acquired Genesis Public Relations, the consumer marketing consultancy, Mr David Davis, chairman of Edelman's UK operations said. He added that Genesis was to be merged into Edelman public relations immediately.

● **BENFORD CONCRETE MACHINERY:** Half year to June 30. Interim 1p (same). (Figures in £000). Turnover 11,230 (10,244). Pretax profit 733 (603). Minorities nil (18). Tax 293 (265). Earnings per share pre-acquisition item 1.99p (1.44p).

● **RENISHAW:** The company is acquiring 75 per cent of Micro Aided Engineering. The business of M.A.E. based in Thetford, Norfolk, is in the design, development, manufacture, supply and marketing of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing systems and equipment.

● **COLOROLL GROUP:** The consolidated trading profit of Coloroll for the year to March 31 amounted to £3,814 million on the turnover of £37,369 million. These results represent an improvement of 81 per cent over the previous year.

● **WATES CITY OF LONDON PROPERTIES:** For six months to June 30 (Figures in £000). Rents received 2,659 (3,446). Administrative expenses 306 (337). Other income 107 (133). Net interest payable 443 (1,328). Pretax profit 1,605 (1,461). Tax 107 (343). Earnings per share 1.70p (1.39p).

● **WACE GROUP:** Six months to June 30. (Figures in £000). Turnover 2,416 (2,368). Operating profit 281 (186). Interest payable 80 (61). Profit before and after tax 201 (125). Earnings per share on present capital 3.0p (1.9p).

● **HYMAN:** For six months to June 30. (Figures in £000). Turnover 13,801 (14,532). Operating profit 1,159 (1,020). Pretax profit 913 (775). Tax 363 (99). Earnings per stock unit 1.93p (3.11p) rest.

● **BASE LENDING RATES**

ABN Bank	11 1/8%
Amalgamated Bank	11 1/8%
Barclays	11 1/8%
BCCI	11 1/8%
Chubb Bank	11 1/8%
Consolidated Credit	11 1/8%
Continental Trust	11 1/8%
Co-operative Bank	11 1/8%
C. Hoare & Co.	11 1/8%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/8%
Midland Bank	11 1/8%
Nat Westminister	11 1/8%
TSB	11 1/8%
Williams & Glyn's	11 1/8%
Charbank NA	11 1/8%

1 Mortgage Rate Base.

## RECENT ISSUES

ATA Selection 5p Ord (184)  
Aberdeen Ship House 5p Ord (674)  
Bradstock Group 5p Ord (170)  
British Oil (185) £1 paid  
C & C Caterers (186) Ord (184)  
Cannon Street 10p Ord (8)  
Crown Petroleum (187) Ord (115)  
Crown Park 10p Ord (121)  
F. N. B. Group 5p Ord (144)  
First Securities 10p Ord (113)  
Goodwood 10p Ord (188)  
Green Property 10p Ord (78)  
Hess (188) £1 Ord (126)  
Lewmar 25p Ord (104)



# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
1	ELECTRONICS	
2	Peabody	
3	Amstar	
4	Claxton	
5	STC	
6	Fluorid Elect	
7	Highland Elect	
8	Volsa	
9	Compac	
10	First Castle Elec	
11	FOODS	
12	Ascor Dairies	
13	Brown Foods	
14	Low (Wm)	
15	Matthews (Bernard)	
16	Avana	
17	Fish Lovell	
18	Hillards	
19	RHM	
20	Hilldown Ridge	
21	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
22	Booker McConnell	
23	Cookson	
24	Diploma	
25	Barton Clarke	
26	RET Dtd	
27	De La Rue	
28	Dalrymple	
29	Ayrshire Metal	
30	Byrnes (Charles)	
31	APV	
32	DEAPERY AND STORES	
33	Stam	
34	Grattan	
35	Hollis	
36	Menzies (John)	
37	Habitu Mothercare	
38	Dunhill	
39	Formica	
40	Scotch Clashes	
41	Haris Quensway	
42	Wigfield (Henry)	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

1985 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E

Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E

## BRITISH FUNDS

### SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

### FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

### OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

### UNDATED

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

### INDEX-LINKED

Prospective real redemption yield on projected inflation rate (RPI) of 6.0% and (RPI) 10%

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

### BREWERIES

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

### BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Market drifts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 2. Dealings End, Sept 13. Contango Day, Sept 16. Settlement Day, Sept 23.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

## 1985 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## BUILDING AND ROADS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## FOODS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## ELECTRICALS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## 1985 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## INDUSTRIALS L-R

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## INDUSTRIALS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## 1985 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## INSURANCE

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## LEISURE

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## MINING

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## PROPERTY

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## SHIPPING

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## SHOES AND LEATHER

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## 1985 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## TEXTILES

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## TOBACCO

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

THE TIMES Portfolio

© Times Newspapers Limited

DAILY DIVIDEND

£2,000

Claims required for +33 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

## 1985 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## TEXTILES

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...

## TOBACCO

Company	Price	Ch'ge Pence	%	P/E
...	...	...	...	...



## INDUSTRY TODAY

## Time is running out for European electronics

The current shock waves reverberating through the media from the performance of the British electronics industry have had at least some good effects: they have short-circuited wishful thinking and highlighted the realities of our increasingly electronics-dominated world.

The public has been led to marvel at tomorrow's electronic miracles and at the same time to ignore two mundane facts of today.

First, electronics is already the mainstay of the here and now.

Secondly, the ever increasing importance of electronics is assured, but its remaining within European control is by no means assured.

Yet, just as steam was the powerhouse of the Victorian Age, so electronics is the locomotive of our culture today, indeed of our very lives.

The intense interest of governments, the many column inches in the Press and the multitude of conferences, seminars, workshops and the like are evidence that the importance of a European electronics industry is starting to be recognized.

Although relatively modest and mainly in the research and development area, joint efforts like Alvey, Esprit, Philips/Siemens integrated circuit co-operation and, more recently, Eurka have been undertaken.

Renewed efforts have been promised by European Community officials in Brussels and by member governments to harmonize technical standards and to reduce per capita procurement. In short, to implement finally the European Common Market promises, now almost 30 years old.

Meanwhile, the European electronics industry, its own research and development efforts, its management and its financial performance are harshly criticized - and continuously reminded that it is out-performed by the US and the Far East.

Doubtless there is room for improvement, but, to be told, as we often are, to be as the Americans in America and, at the same time, as the Japanese in Japan is about as useful as the owl's advice to the centipede to turn itself into a bird in order to reduce the chance of rheumatism in the legs.

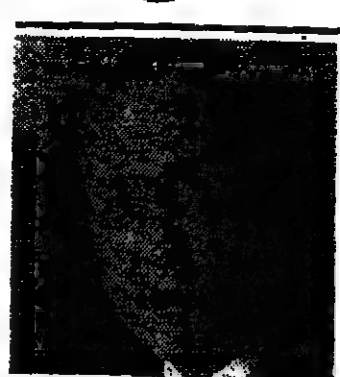
It is true that the European electronics industry has serious problems but, if the causes of these problems are diagnosed correctly, the prescribed cures will inevitably be incorrect. This is particularly true if those prescriptions are from out-of-date manuals and, in any event, from fundamentally different industrial environments.

A paradoxical situation has arisen. The achievements of a "high tech" electronics industrial renaissance are goals in most European countries, but it is doubtful whether it is sufficiently recognized that conditions in Europe will prevent the achievement of them.

Joint research and development programmes, when successful, can only help towards making up some lost time, but they are no substitute for a strong industrial base.

It is precisely this industrial base which is being eroded in a divided Europe: it is too narrow a base for successful counter-attack.

European industrialists who stress this point are regarded as



For three years West European consumer electronics companies, in aggregate, have made losses. The industry is being ground between the upper and lower millstones of the Americans and Japanese. ANTON POOT, chairman and managing director of Philips Electronics, argues that unless Europe's handicaps are recognized and the competition made fair, the industry will irretrievably decline.

messengers of doom. They are not killed any more; worse, they are branded as protectionists. This fatefully narrow interpretation of their message clouds the real issues.

The electronics world is increasingly governed by components, the foundation of which are integrated circuits, the so-called chips. The research and development costs involved are of such magnitude that adequate financial resources can come only in two ways:

1. As a spin-off from massive government expenditure on defence, space programmes and huge computer and telecommunications industries, as in the United States;

2. From a dominance of world markets in consumer products derived from an almost unassailable home market, as in Japan.

Japan and several other Far East countries, poor in raw materials and energy and at a great distance from the big American and European markets, had little alternative but to concentrate on electronics to build their industrial base and

to achieve their national aspirations. Japanese manufacturers have penetrated and now dominate the US consumer electronics market where domestic manufacturers did not put up much of a defence and consequently have virtually disappeared. This victory and defeat has set the stage for a global struggle in an industry already facing new industrial challenges.

How formidable these challenges are were graphically summarized by Igor Aleksander, Professor of Management of Information Technology at Imperial College, London:

"The cost of memory (chips) for, say, one minute of speech or a frame of vision in 1965 would have been £100,000 at today's prices. Ten years later, 1975, it would have been £10,000. Not it's about £80 and in the next five years it will be down to about 90p for the same amount of storage. If a luxury car costing £20,000 now were to follow the same path over the next 20 years, it would cost not more than a box of chocolates in the year 2005."

Electronics are regulating the heartbeat of our society, from

pacemakers to defence, from pocket radios to telephone exchanges, from microwave ovens to machine tools, from wristwatches to space shuttles.

The all-pervading importance of electronics in healthcare, computers, radio and television is hardly discussed; it is taken for granted.

A dominant position in electronics is a prerequisite for a dominant position in these areas. By definition, those who fail to dominate become followers.

American and Japan are already joint leaders in the first league of this mondial and deadly earnest game. Korea, preparing to enter the field, is a country to watch. Europe, with some excellent qualifications and a strong track record, is losing ground and running a serious risk of being relegated.

Europe is struggling because it is trying to match the powerful, fast-moving and uncompromising attacks with slow-moving, often antiquated, economic policies and an inadequate infrastructure.

The contest is not fought with any respect and historic principles. The "Europe des Patries" of General de Gaulle or Great Britain as the "Hub of the Empire" are largely dismissed as irrelevant. The choice for Europe is a stark one: a massive change of strategy and tactics or a place in the second division.

Europe has built a unique social fabric in which, despite some excesses, justifiable pride exists. Even after removal of excesses, the costs of this social fabric in all its aspects are high compared with those of many other countries and must be paid for by European industry.

## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

## Wates looks at Broad Street options

By Judith Huntley

Wates City of London Properties, the only publicly quoted property company with a portfolio entirely comprised of offices in the Square Mile, published its first interim figures this week. These showed no surprises with pretax profits of £1.6 million, in line with the company's expectations, of reaching £3.5 million by the year-end.

The two key questions about Wates are when it intends to borrow money and how long it will take the company to decide on the future of Winchester House, the 219,000 sq ft office building at 100 Broad Street it owns with Friends Provident Life Office.

Wates seems certain to negotiate a large borrowing facility soon, there is speculation in the City that it might be as much as £50 million. This would present no problem for the company as it has no gearing at present, a situation



which will be changed to utilize assets. Wates will not comment on the method it will use to establish a borrowing facility, but it will not be coming to the market for it.

It is believed that an innovative form of borrowing will be used, which rules out the normal debenture issue route.

It is believed that a few acquisitions are in the pipeline which will take up some of the proposed borrowing. But a large proportion will be needed to tackle Winchester House in which Wates has a 40 per cent

stake, with a Friends Provident owning the rest.

The developer is exploring several approaches to dealing with the building, which was bought from the St Martins Property Corporation for £65 million.

The options range from doing nothing, which is unlikely, to a complete redevelopment. The end result will largely depend on what the City of London planners will allow. But new attitudes to plot ratios could mean that the size of any development at 100 Broad

Street will be much larger than the existing building.

Wates is anxious to cater for the seemingly insatiable appetite of the financial groups for space in buildings which offer large floors and can accommodate staff under one roof.

However, the planners are not the only difficulty at Winchester House. Some tenants, including Morgan Grenfell, Wells' merchant bank, still have long terms remaining on their leases which the company would have to buy out in order to redevelop.

## 1985 INTERIM RESULTS

## Swire Pacific Limited

Consolidated results for the six months ended 30th June 1985 and 1985 interim dividends

Results: Swire Pacific Limited's attributable profit for the first half of 1985 was HK\$15.9 million, which represented an increase of 25% over that of the equivalent period in 1984. The unaudited consolidated results for the six months ended 30th June 1985 were:

	Six months ended 30th June 1985 HK\$m	1984 HK\$m	Year ended 31st December 1984 HK\$m
Turnover	6,595.8	6,703.3	11,996.8
Operating profit	850.4	819.3	1,720.4
Net interest income/(charges)	7.3	(6.4)	(13.9)
Net operating profit	857.7	812.9	1,706.5
Share of profits less losses of associated companies	31.2	22.5	58.9
Profit before taxation	888.9	835.4	1,765.4
Taxation	184.4	153.9	300.9
Profit after taxation	704.5	681.5	1,464.5
Minority interests	108.8	204.1	415.7
Profit attributable to shareholders	615.9	477.4	1,048.8

Earnings per share: 'A' shares 148.2p 131.5p 271.2p 'B' shares 29.6p 26.3p 54.2p

Interim dividends: The directors of Swire Pacific Limited have today declared interim dividends for 1985 of 44.0c per 'A' share and 8.8c per 'B' share.

	1985 Interim	1984 Interim	1984 Final	Total
Dividends per share: 'A' shares	44.0c	39.0c	87.0c	126.0c
'B' shares	8.8c	7.8c	17.4c	25.2c

The interim dividends are payable on 1st November 1985 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 27th September 1985; the share registers will be closed from 18th September 1985 to 27th September 1985, both dates inclusive.

In accordance with Article 15(4) of the Company's Articles of Association, the directors have resolved that the interim dividends will be satisfied partly in the form of an issue of additional shares by way of scrip dividends and partly by minimum cash dividends of 1.0c per 'A' share and 0.2c per 'B' share, the minimum cash dividends being paid in order to ensure that the shares of the Company continue to be authorised investments for the purpose of the Trusts Ordinance of Hong Kong; but that shareholders will be given the option of receiving their interim dividends in cash in place of part or all of such scrip dividends. Full details of the scrip dividend procedures will be given in a circular which will accompany the complete interim report to be sent to shareholders on 8th September 1985.

Prospects: The results of the Swire Pacific Group for the second half of 1985 are expected to be maintained at satisfactory levels and in particular the operating profits of Cathay Pacific Airways should be higher than those of the first half-year. The property and industries divisions should continue to perform strongly during the remainder of the year, levels of activity in trading and offshore services are expected to remain relatively depressed.

With a broad spread of activities, prospects for the Group as a whole for the full year are good and I expect that the first dividends to be recommended will be at least double the interim dividends.

Hong Kong, 30th August, 1985

H.M.P. Miles  
Chairman



Swire Pacific Limited  
The Swire Group  
Swire House, Hong Kong

## Stock Conversion to swap buildings

● Stock Conversion and Investment Trust is about to tie up a property swap with Land Securities.

Contracts have yet to be exchanged, but it is believed that Land Securities' properties at 90, Fenchurch Street in the City of London, including the Saracen's Head, will be exchanged for West End buildings owned by Stock Conversion.

The Fenchurch Street offices are next to Stock Conversion's scheme at 88 and would provide a long-term redevelopment prospect. With the Land Securities' building, existing space notes about 66,000 sq ft. Land Securities' properties were refurbished in 1979, so a redevelopment would provide the chance to build new space and probably increase the overall size of the scheme.

Mayfair books the most likely location for the West End swap, with Stock Conversion exchanging its buildings close to Land Securities' properties with an option arrangement involve.

The deal makes sense because both companies have properties in their portfolios which would repay a closer look. And Land Securities needs to have more assets in the West End to balance its heavily City weighted portfolio, while the converse applies to Stock Conversion.

The arrangement with Land Securities is not the only such venture Stock Conversion is planning. It is believed that the developer is also keen to buying two sites from John Laing, the construction company.

Both sites, one at Uxbridge, west London, and the other at Torquay, Devon, are likely to be developed for retailing. The deal would mark the beginning of a closer relationship with John Laing, in the vein of Stock Conversion's links in the past with George Wimpey's building arm.

On the retailing front, Stock Conversion is close to buying a portfolio of shop properties.

● Jones Lang Wootton, keen to keep any competitive edge it has in property investment, is to make Mr Christopher Bartram one of its City Investment partners. Mr Bartram has left his job as assistant general manager (property) with the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society to join J.L.W.'s City office.

Mr Bartram is adding his skills on the investment side of the UK and US property to those already at J.L.W. The firm is keen to keep a share of the lucrative investment market and is likely to expand its services along corporate lines.

Asset management, development finance and syndication are all areas that J.L.W., like many in the City, wants to keep within its grasp in the face of increasing competition from financial conglomerates and merchant banks.

● Trafalgar House and J Sainsbury have won the bid to develop a £34 million, 75,000 sq ft shopping scheme on the eastern edge of Romford, Essex.

The developer and the food operator beat Asda, Ladbroke City & County, and Town & City Properties, part of the P & O Group, in being selected by the London Borough of Havering to build on the site.

The council will retain the freehold and will grant a 725-year lease to Trafalgar House. J Sainsbury will build a 61,000 sq ft store with the rest of the space devoted to specialty retailing. There will be parking for 1,000 cars.

Trafalgar House will build new leisure facilities to link with those already existing. The developer was advised by Vigers with Hillier Parker advising Havering Council.

## Interim Statement

The unaudited estimated results of the Guardian Royal Exchange Group for the six months ended 30th June 1985 are as follows:

	First 6 months 1985	First 6 months 1984	Year 1984*
Investment Income	93.6	90.3	202.7
Less Interest Payable	8.2	7.2	16.0
	85.4	83.1	186.7

Underwriting Results			
Short-term insurance business	(92.2)	(43.9)	(111.2)
Long-term insurance business	7.6	6.9	16.7
	(84.6)	(37.0)	(94.5)

Profit before taxation	0.3	46.1	92.2
Less Taxation	5.6	20.5	34.9
(Loss)/Profit after taxation	(4.8)	25.6	57.3
Less Minority Interests	1.2	1.5	3.0

(Loss)/Profit after taxation attributable to			
Ordinary shareholders	(6.0)	34.1	54.3
Ordinary Dividend	14.2	13.4	40.9

(Loss)/Profit transferred from/to retained profits	(20.2)	10.7	13.4
Earnings per Ordinary share (after taxation)	(3.8p)	15.3p	34.5p

\*Extracted from the Company's full Accounts for the year 1984 which received an unqualified Auditor's Report and which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Results by Territories (before taxation)

*"Extracted from the Company's full Accounts for the year 1984 which received an unqualified Auditor's Report and which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies."*

	First 6 months 1985			First 6 months 1984		
Results by Territories (before taxation)	Net Premiums	Under- writing Result	Invest- ment Income	Net Premiums	Under- writing Result	Invest- ment Income
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Australia	42.9	(4.8)	7.0	44.7	3.6	7.2
Canada	55.6	(8.5)	6.7	47.9	(1.4)	6.3
Germany	100.7	(4.8)	9.1	99.8	(3.1)	9.3
Republic of Ireland	15.2	0.5	2.1	10.6	(1.8)	2.2
South Africa	23.2	(0.8)	2.4	24.4	(1.1)	2.8
U.K.	239.4	(45.5)	38.0	199.7	(28.8)	37.7
U.S.A.	97.7	(12.5)	8.1	69.9	(7.5)	6.4
Miscellaneous	91.8	(15.0)	14.0	92.2	(8.0)	11.2
	666.5	(92.2)	85.4	589.2	(43.9)	83.1

	First 6 months 1985	First 6 months 1984	Investment Income
	Premiums	Net Result	Investment Income

The territorial results are stated after reinsurance protection from group companies including protection under the worldwide stop loss arrangements. The 'Miscellaneous' underwriting result includes this reinsurance in respect of the territories shown opposite:

	First 6 months 1985	First 6 months 1984	Investment Income
	Premiums	Net Result	Investment Income
Australia	(3.8)	0.3	
Canada	1.3	1.2	
South Africa	0.4	0.1	
U.S.A.	(4.7)	(2.0)	
Others	(1.2)	(1.1)	
	(8.0)	(1.5)	

Life New Business	<u>First 6 months 1985</u>	<u>First 6 months 1984</u>
	£m	£m

	First 6 months 1985	First 6 months 1984
Life New Business		
New Sums Assured	2,657.2	2,521.1
New Annuities per annum	69.4	40.9
New Annual Premiums	31.8	29.1
New Single Premiums	101.2	68.5

The Life New Business figures for the first six months 1984 have been adjusted to exclude business in South Africa following the disposal of the group's life business in that territory in 1983.

Guardian Royal Exchange plc acquired the entire issued ordinary share capital of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc on 9th November 1984. The above results for the first six months 1985, together with those for 1984, reflect the results of the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group for the respective periods.

The effect of exchange rate movements has been to decrease net premiums by £27.7m, investment income by £2.5m and the short-term business underwriting loss by £2.3m.

The Group has experienced poor insurance results in almost every major territory. With the exception of Germany, which has maintained a consistent performance, South Africa and Republic of Ireland, which have shown some improvement, all the main operating units have produced greater losses than in the first half of 1984. Natural disasters in Australia and Fiji produced a loss of \$8m, with further weather related losses in U.K., Germany and France. The May cyclone which hit the U.S.A. and Canada cost the Group £2.75m. Poor experience in U.K. personal lines and in the U.S.A. continued through the half-year and remedial rate increases have been

imposed. The U.S.A. premium figure reflects the inclusion of the Talbot Bird marine agency which was acquired earlier this year. In Canada there has been an increase in competitive pressures, following the improved results of the recent past.

Investment income growth has been restricted by the impact of underwriting results on cash flows.

Almost two-thirds of the underwriting loss was recorded in the first quarter. The subsequent improvement should continue to develop as the result of action taken.

Dividend: An interim dividend in respect of the year 1985 will be paid on 7th January 1986 of 9p per share (1984 - 8.5p per share) which, with the tax credit available to eligible shareholders, is equivalent to 12.36p per share (1984 - 12.14p per share). This dividend will be paid to holders of ordinary shares whose names appear on the register on 29th November 1985.

The interim results statement is being posted to ordinary shareholders and an interim results statement for Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group is being posted to preference shareholders and unsecured loan stockholders of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc.



Guardian Royal Exchange Group  
Royal Exchange, London EC3V 8LA











## EQUESTRIANISM

# Clarke returns to her happy hunting ground with Britain

By Jenny MacArthur

Lorna Clarke with Myross less and last year on her fourth ride in the British team for the European three-day event championship which she won today at Burghley, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, sponsored by Remy Martin.

Burghley, which this year celebrates its 25th anniversary has proved a happy hunting ground for Mrs Clarke - she won the three-day event in 1967 on Popadom and in 1978 on Greco. With Myross, a ten-year-old Grey gelding whom she came ninth at Badminton this year, she is likely to prove a more than adequate replacement for the luckless Rodney Powell.

With Virginia Holgate (Priceless) and Lucinda Green (Regal) at the helm with their fellow Olympic team silver medal winner Ian Stark (Oxford Blue) making up the four, the British are favourites to take the gold medal which they have won nine times since the championships were started in 1953.

Nine teams, including Poland, and the USSR (winner of the first European championships to be held at Burghley in 1962) are contesting the championships but with Sweden, the defending champions, only able to muster two individual riders Britain's main rival are likely to be West Germany and France.

The former's team includes Claus Enthoven, a former member of their 1984 Olympic bronze medal team. The "flagship" of the French team is pascal Orville who was fifth individual last year there should be no need to look elsewhere for the winner of the individual gold medal and £5,000 first prize. Miss Holgate has won Burghley on the last two occasions, in 1983 riding Priceless.

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# Tuned-up Range Rover is the pick

By Mandarini (Michael Phillips)

While nothing will compare this season with watching the Range Rover carry his famous black and white racing silks to an unforgettable victory at Badminton last month, Lord Derby will still derive enormous pleasure if he sees his useful three-year-old, Range Rover, win the Garrowby Stakes at York today.

Strong opposition can be expected from Assemblyman, Fish's Chips and Darby Lady but after a highly promising performance at Newbury last month I think Range Rover will be equal to this task and he is my pick.

At Newbury he carried 9st 7lb and was beaten a neck and the same distance by Youngster and Rock to whom he was beaten a stone and more. That was a commendable performance in itself, but in Range Rover's case it was even better because it was his first race for over three months.

Until then nothing had been seen of him since he won the Grosvenor Stakes at Chester in early May. His only slight problem with one of his legs and then a bout of coughing were the reasons for that lengthy absence.

Originally John Winter was toying with the idea of running Range Rover in the September Stakes at Kempton this coming Saturday, such is his opinion of him. However, when he was clear that that race was also on the Slip Anchor's agenda he decided not to take on the runaway winner of this year's Derby.

Now I expect his judgement to be vindicated, even though Fish'n'Chips boasts a more impressive record. Even this year's Epsom Stakes at Goodwood may not be up to beating a horse of Range Rover's class at a difference of only 7lb.

Winning the Innovative Marketing Sprint will entail a penalty for the Ayr Gold Cup later this month, so it may pay to ignore the 16 of the 22 runners who are entered for that race. I go for Brampton Grace to get her revenge on Dorking Lad for the narrow defeat he inflicted on her over today's course at distance last month.

As regards the rest of the card it may well pay to follow the fortunes of Willie Carson on Final Selection (3.40) and Celebrity (4.15). Dick Hem's fancied runners for the last two races, Final Selection obviously has the Acomb winner, Native Wizard, to beat in the EBF Sanction Stakes.

Celebrity, my selection for the New York Racing Association Trophy, has not run this season. But after a promising run in the race won by Dalfayna at Ascot last autumn she will not have to be anything out of the ordinary to beat Big Reef and Nicoridge.

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## RACING: PIGGOTT ON DAFAYNA AT HAYDOCK



Young Inca, who will be trying to win his third successive race in York's Innovative Marketing Sprint Handicap (2.0)

# Swinburn lines up a weekend to savour

By Michael Seely

Walter Swinburn has chosen to ride Primo Dominie in the Vase Sprint Cup. This means that Lester Piggott will partner Dalfayna at Haydock Park's £50,000 feature on Saturday.

"I don't think there's much between the pair," Michael Seely said. "I think Dalfayna is the better horse, but she pulled up in her last race. I don't know if it was a bad race or not, but I think she was a bit out of her stride."

"We told Brent to win if he could but not to give her a hard race. She's a bit out of her stride, but I think she's a bit out of her stride. She's a bit out of her stride, but I think she's a bit out of her stride."

"Swinburn is looking forward with a vengeance to the 2,000 Guineas. He's a bit out of his stride, but I think he's a bit out of his stride. He's a bit out of his stride, but I think he's a bit out of his stride."

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# Upheaval in studs likely after Seattle Slew move

From Simon O'Loughlin Lexington

In a move which may prelude an upheaval in the Kentucky breeding industry, Spendthrift Farm has been removed as manager of Seattle Slew, the world's most sought after young stallion.

Spendthrift Farm houses 41 stallions, one of the strongest lineups in the United States. But with question marks hanging over the future of the stud, the Seattle Slew syndicate has switched managerial responsibility to Mickey Taylor, one of the original owners of the horse. And there is a strong possibility that the stud will soon be moved to another farm.

The 1977 American Triple Crown winner has sired a champion from each of his first three crops at stud and is now valued at \$140 million. He sired last year's Kentucky Derby winner, Swale, and the champion American three-year-old colt, Slew o' Gold. His best runners in Europe have been Sea the Stars (Prix de la Salamandre) and Khozama.

Rumours and counter-rumours have been circulating in Kentucky in the past two weeks after the syndicate was headed by Leslie Combs II, the founder of Spendthrift Farm, to sell his family's 62 per cent stake in the public corporation which owns the stud. Last week Combs and his son, Brownie Combs II, agreed to sell their shares for \$57.2 million to a Cincinnati businessman, Manuel Mayerson. The deal has yet to be finalised.

Seattle Slew, founded in 1937, went public in 1983 when the shares had a valuation of \$12 each. This year they have touched below \$4.50. Spendthrift is also the home of another Triple Crown winner, in Affirmed. The other resident stallions include J. O. Tobin, Sham, Raise a Native and Caro.

What happened next at Spendthrift is not clear. But with reports that another leading stud in the area may be offered for sale, the 1980s are seeing changes in the traditional Kentucky stud scene. A new breed of "super studs" has emerged in Kentucky over the past three years as Robert Sangster, Stavros Niarcos, the Maktoums and others have become more heavily involved in American studs.

It seems likely that if Seattle Slew moves, it would be to one of these new studs. The front runners are Robert Sangster's Three Chimneys Stud and Franklin Groves' North Ridge Farm. The latter is arguably the most spectacular of these new studs with an imposing 24-box stallion complex.

Both studs already stand sons of Seattle Slew. With the September yearling sales starting in Kentucky tomorrow the bloodstock world will not be short of talking points.

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## YORK

(Television: 1.30, 2.0)

Going: good to soft

Draw advantage: 51-59, best on soft ground

1.30 POLYCELL-WILLIE CARSON APPRENTICE CHALLENGE (22.538)

(11 runners)

101 215-40 ROMAN BEACH (5) (M) (P) (C) Carson W. Mason 5-12 101 215-40 ROMAN BEACH (5) (M) (P) (C) Carson W. Mason 5-12

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# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

September 5, 1985

It is not possible to claim that more education will lead to economic growth. It is not that simple, but growth does require education to sustain it. It helps to have a literate population going well beyond simple knowledge and extending into higher education. The countries which have done best economically have high age participation rates in further and higher education. It also helps to have a high proportion of the educated with appropriate skills in science, technology and commerce. Equally, it is important that those with such qualifications should be given high status and be valued by society. Japan, the United States and West Germany fulfil all these conditions.

It is relevant to look at the history of management education in Britain. It had slow and partial growth in the period up to 1945. The roots were shallow and still are. The solid foundations of substantial numbers of undergraduates and postgraduates are missing. The emphasis was and remains on very short post-experience courses for the very few, who get anything at all.

The post-war period has seen limited growth of undergraduate degrees in business studies at universities and polytechnics as well

as qualifications at sub-degree diploma and certificate level in other parts of the further education sector.

A little headway, but not much, was made in bringing business subjects into engineering and science degrees, the area which probably needs it most as many of its students will become managers.

Not until the late 1950s did the development of undergraduate and postgraduate courses in business gather pace as part of the post-war growth of higher education. The number of students in the new business studies undergraduate degrees rose from small numbers in the early 1960s to about 4,000 in 1980-81, with about 1,000 graduating in every year.

Demand for undergraduate places is very high and, according to statistics from the Universities Central Council on Admissions, the demand for places in business studies is second only to veterinary science. However, the age participation rate in Britain is very low for an advanced industrial country. In any case, Britain's late start in business studies ensures that it will be some time before the holders of these qualifications can push through to senior posts.

At postgraduate level the numbers are tiny. All the universities

## Thomas Kempner protests at the long tradition which devalues training, particularly the vocational kind



together were producing about 1,000 MBAs in 1970. Twelve years later the total has not changed, but its composition has a much higher proportion. Between 35 and 40 per cent are now from overseas. One small recent improvement is the start of a number of part-time masters degrees. The contrast with the United States and other leading countries is stark.

Looking back, one wonders why the differences are so great. Two related explanations are possible.

First, there is in Britain a long anti-intellectual tradition which devalues education and training, particularly of a vocational kind. This attitude is strong in business and many of its members not only believe in pragmatism - the cult of

many contributors, most of them small-scale - technical colleges, the British Institute of Management and other more specialized professional bodies in, for example, marketing. Some consultants provided courses and so did a few universities.

Later came the growth at Ashridge and the formal starting of a number of business schools, under a variety of names, in universities and polytechnics.

One of the significant developments was the establishment, in 1945, of Henley - The Management College. It was believed that the emphasis should be on general management by helping functional managers and specialists make the transition to broader and more senior responsibilities. This change - and it is a profound and difficult one - could occur at any time in a manager's career from his late twenties onwards. When it did, it would require a radical change of knowledge and approach.

The college's thinking in this respect, its approach to the teaching of course members, and the content of its syllabuses were adapted and copied by management schools throughout the world.

So in one sense the philosophy, approach and ethos have stood the test of time. In particular, the crucial problem of producing general

managers was correctly seen then and it remains a major concern. Yet the success of the British business schools has hidden the fact that the numbers who had access to post experience education were small and also that too many courses were too short.

While a few leading establishments provide general management courses of reasonable length, most other programmes are too short and cannot deal adequately with the needs already described. A few weeks, or days, once in a lifetime are hardly adequate preparation for senior responsibility. Nor indeed can very short courses provide the thoroughness and depth required to learn the techniques and tool kit subjects, be they statistics, computers, finance and many more.

Learning the appreciation level is better than nothing, but it is not enough when the knowledge required, and available, changes so fast and one's competitors have had more professional training.

Let me be clear as I wish to avoid misunderstanding. The longer post-experience courses achieve a near miracle. Competent and devoted staff, together with highly motivated students, avid to learn, are an

excellent combination. Yet it is a sadness to know that so much more could, or should, have been done earlier and much more thoroughly.

Is it too late? Management is such a difficult task. It requires emotional, psychological and intellectual gifts of a high order. Preparation which lays the basis for a career is the more important because of these complexities. For when management fails because of lack of knowledge and education the burden falls on all of us through the misuse of human and social resources.

Let us get on with the job of enhancing the basic business and technical talent we clearly have in Britain. No one would claim that an education system, however good or subtle, nor the part concerned with business and management studies, can provide the only explanation of economic growth, but it does help. Without it growth cannot start nor continue.

British managers are not having the hell knocked out of them by other amateurs but by professionals. This should be comforting news! It should also be a pointer for the future.

Professor Thomas Kempner is principal and professor of management studies at Henley - The Management College.

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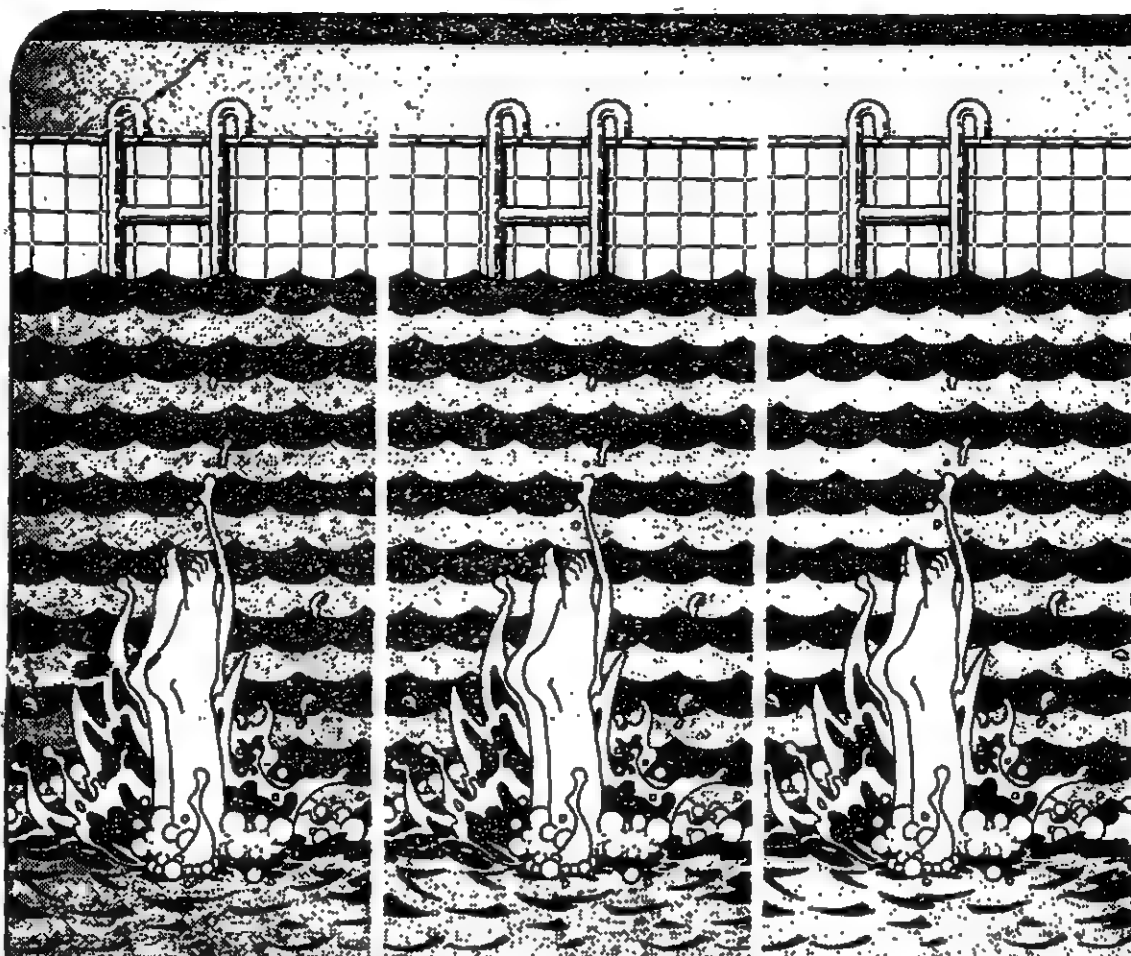
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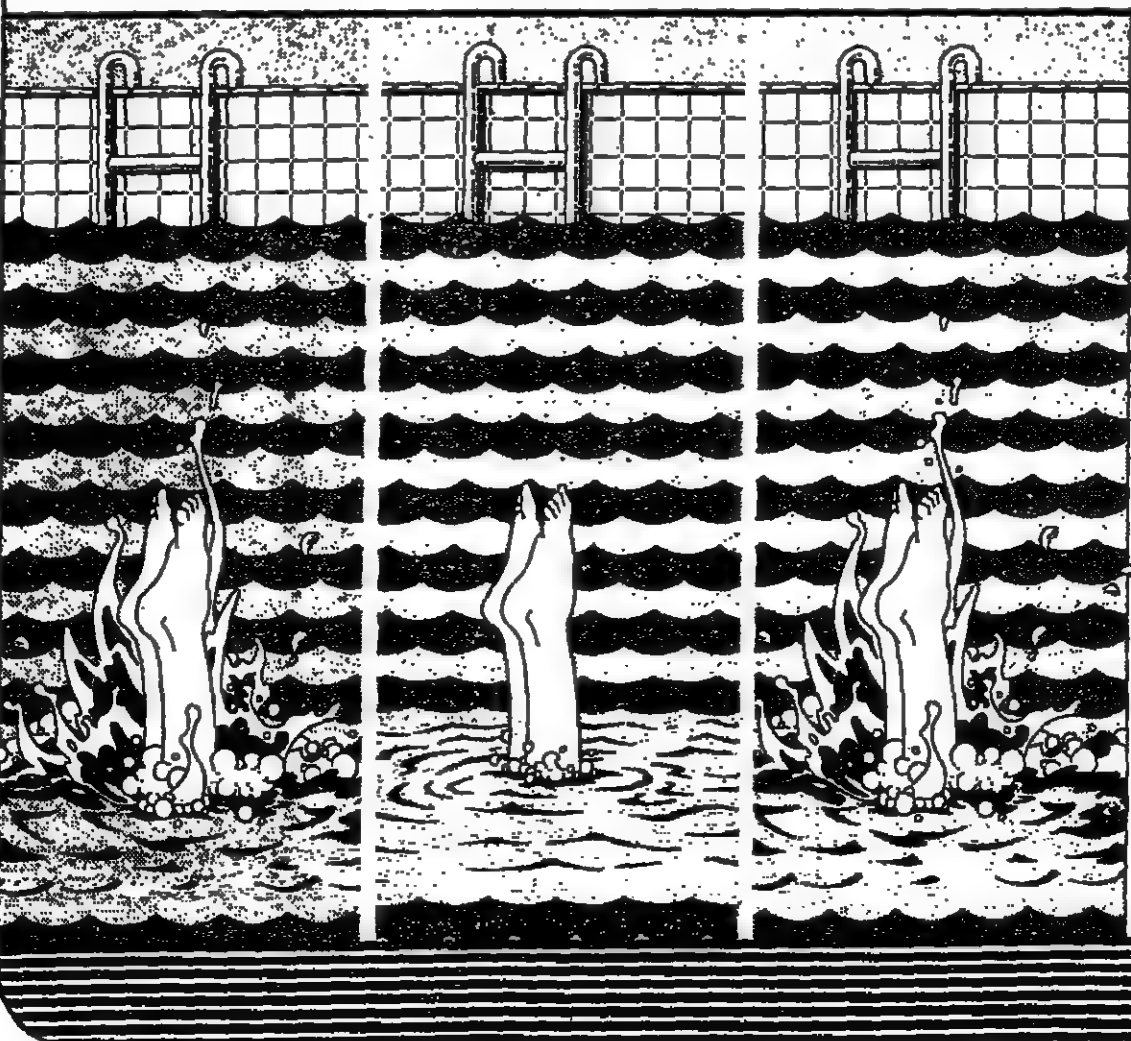
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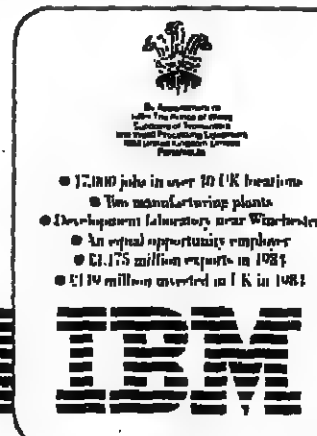
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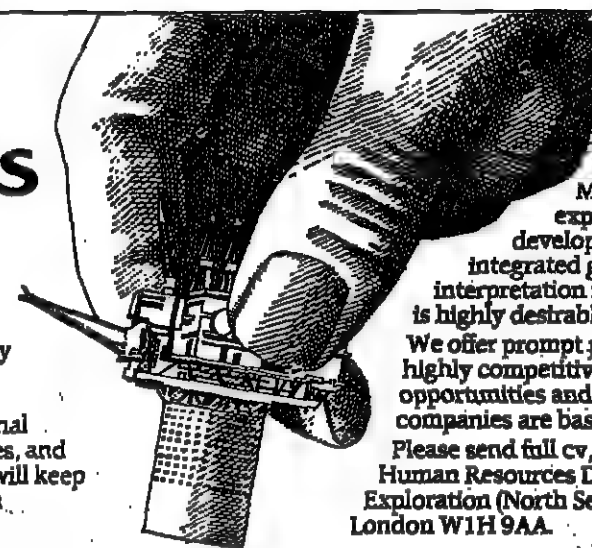
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The successful candidate will already have experience in high-technology electronic batch production including current semi automatic and fully automatic insertion techniques, automated inspection and ATE, and computerised stock control.

He/she will undoubtedly have professional qualifications in Production Management or related discipline—but a candidate with extensive appropriate experience would not be overlooked. Experience in operating within the requirements of BS 5750 and reporting at board level are additional essentials.

This position is a key appointment within a restructured management team and will offer a substantial opportunity for career advancement.

For the right person an attractive salary package is assured including a company car.

Relocation expenses will be reimbursed where necessary.

If you are interested in fulfilling this key management post then write, including detailed C.V., to:

Mr N. V. Toy, Technical Director  
CAMTEC ELECTRONICS LTD  
Melton Street, Leicester LE1 3NA

Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks, a major firm of Chartered Surveyors and International Real Estate Consultants, wishes to make the following appointment:-

### Researcher

Graduate with First Class Degree and a demonstrable ability to write well, required to work on a wide range of topics in expanding department. Previous research experience not essential.

The position, based in our West End office, will carry a competitive salary together with the normal fringe benefits associated with a major Practice.

Applications in confidence, by letter, should be sent with a CV to:-  
Peter Evans, Head of Research

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A good basic salary with commission and potential earnings of 20K

We want to strengthen the team selling our business travel facilities in Central London. If you have the capability to assess and to interpret the needs of potential clients and can demonstrate how we can benefit them with our services, perhaps you belong with us.

You must understand the importance of the sales function and have an innate ability to close the sale. A travel background is an obvious advantage and you must have a successful track record of high achievement in a results orientated environment. Product knowledge and sales training will be provided. A good basic salary, generous commission structure and a company car form only part of an excellent benefits package.

Write now to:

Ian Flint,  
Commercial Sales Controller,  
Lunn Poly Limited,  
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Telephone: 01-638 3676.

**Lunn Poly**

### Senior Researchers and Junior Consultants

We are a rapidly growing strategic management consultancy looking for Senior Researchers and Junior Consultants.

Our current staff in these categories are:

- ★ Graduates
- ★ Aged 27-32
- ★ Self starters
- ★ Quick learners
- ★ Good communicators
- ★ Out-going and good humoured
- ★ Mature for their age

They have backgrounds in teaching, law, engineering, research and academia. Some have PhD's and some MBA's. They all work in an unstructured environment and have good judgement. Most have a second language.

If you fit this profile and want a well-paid job, write to Mike Hudson, The Addison Group, 38 Harrington Gardens, London SW7 4JU, before 20th September.

**Business Strategy Consulting**

THE ADDISON GROUP

## A direct line to the executive shortlist

InterExec is the organisation specialising in the confidential promotion of Senior Executives.

InterExec clients do not need to find vacancies or apply for appointments.

InterExec's qualified specialist staff, and access to over 100 unadvertised vacancies per week, enable new appointments at senior levels to be achieved rapidly, effectively and confidentially.

For a mutually exploratory meeting telephone:

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Bristol ☎ 0272 277315  
30 Baldwin Street

Edinburgh ☎ 031-226 5680  
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## MANAGER COBALT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

The Cobalt Development Institute is an international organisation with scientific purposes devoted to the development of the Cobalt industry. The work of the Institute includes the provision of technical and informative services, publishing and the arrangement of conferences.

Applications should have a background in international business at a senior level and experience in dealing with government departments at home and abroad. Some experience of the Cobalt industry is essential. The role of the manager is to formulate development strategy, plan activities and conduct the affairs of the Institute in accordance with the policy determined by the Board of Directors. The manager should be ready to achieve objectives through personal commitment and effort.

In addition to the normal administrative skills, fluent spoken English/French is essential. Other languages are an obvious advantage. A technical qualification in metallurgy or chemistry is highly desirable.

Age: Mid-fifties.  
Location: London.  
Salary and conditions in line with those of experienced senior managers in UK.

Reply in strict confidence with full CV to:

Cobalt Development Institute  
12 High Street  
Barnes  
SW13 9LW

## New Business Development Project Leaders

Shell International Petroleum Company has vacancies for Business Development Project Leaders in its London-based Non-Traditional Business Division.

This Division has the responsibility for seeking and developing commercial opportunities outside Shell's Traditional Businesses. The vacancies are concerned with pursuing projects in Solar Energy, Biotechnology, Agriculture, Forestry and the Forest Product Industry, and New Composite Materials. The incumbents will be responsible for the identification, evaluation and development of commercial projects and for advice on appropriate research and development projects in various fields. The activities will be carried out in conjunction with the operating companies worldwide of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. These are exciting opportunities for self-starters who are prepared to work independently and to travel widely.

Applicants should ideally be in their 30's, and will have at least a good Honours degree preferably in Economics, Business Administration, Biology or any related field, and in certain branches of Chemistry or Engineering. Desirable experience is in the evaluation, development and management of business projects, including those in LDC's. They will be energetic, benefit from a broad commercial/technical background, be good negotiators and have the potential for considerable personal development.

The job offers the prospect of a rewarding career within the Non-Traditional Business Division and possibly with other commercial functions of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies. We are also prepared to consider offering short-term contracts where appropriate.

Salaries are negotiable according to experience but are unlikely to be less than £18,000 per annum. Other benefits include a generous London Allowance, a first class Contributory Pension Scheme, relocation expenses if appropriate, and social and sports facilities.

Please write or telephone for an application form quoting reference no. 54/85:-  
Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, Recruitment Division (PNEL/231),  
Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA. Telephone: 01-934 6966 or 01-934 4115.



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As an important part of the second largest computer manufacturer in the world, our Field Service Materials Planning Group is responsible for the management of our inventory assets throughout the UK. We're continuing to grow at an impressive rate, and the Inventory Analyst we now seek will play a key role in reaching the high targets we have set ourselves.

Reporting directly to the Materials Planning Manager, you will be analysing inventory performance, implementing and driving any relevant models, highlighting trends and recommending improvements to our stocking, procurement and overall materials management policies in order to achieve inventory and financial goals.

In your early/mid 20's you will probably be qualified to degree level or equivalent in a relevant discipline. You will also have around 2 years' sound commercial experience in a similar fast-moving environment. Above all, you should have excellent interpersonal and

communication skills, the ability to analyse detailed information and to organise your work efficiently with minimal supervision. Familiarity with the use of personal computers would be a distinct advantage.

Digital's increasing success means that this position represents an outstanding opportunity for the right individual to build a really satisfying career with excellent prospects. In addition to the attractive salary quoted, you can expect all the benefits associated with a major company.

Please telephone for an application form or write with full CV to John Roberts, Materials Planning Manager, Digital Equipment Co. Limited, PO Box 70, Reading RG2 0TJ. Tel: Reading (0734) 853753 Ref: 7AL.

**digital**  
Digital Equipment Company (DEC)

**British  
Airports**  
Budgeting  
This is a role for a someone in their mid 20's to late 30's with good communication skills, to apply a good working knowledge of the mainframe ERS and Micro-PCS modelling languages.

If you would enjoy the challenge of tailoring software and making things work, we will provide your career with greater scope in an expanding function. In return we offer a salary of around £10,300 p.a., plus an attractive benefits package.

Please telephone for an application form on Crawley (0293) 595273 (24 hour answering machine). Or write to Alison Briggs, Personnel Department, British Airports Authority, Gatwick, West Sussex.

**British  
Airports**

## Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities

The collections of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities are of prime importance for the study of Ancient Mesopotamia and adjacent areas and include the world's largest collections of cuneiform tablets. Material in the collection comes from Mesopotamia, Iran, South Russia, Anatolia, Syria, the Levant, Arabia and Phoenician colonies in the Mediterranean, and incorporates cultures from the Neolithic to the Sassanian period.

Your duties include the curatorial and administrative management of the department, including supervision of the academic work of the staff, especially intended publications; responsibility for the care and maintenance of the collections; advising and reporting to the Director and the Trustees. In addition you will be expected to contribute both to the Department's scholarly output, at the highest level, in an important area of the collections, and to the development of Museum policy.

You should normally be at least 35 and

under 55 years of age, but exceptionally well qualified candidates outside these age limits will be considered. You must be of high academic standing in some branch of the art, archaeology, history or languages of the ancient Near East and must have both a good general knowledge of the fields of antiquities mentioned above and a specialised knowledge of one of them. Proven administrative ability is essential, and practical museum experience would be a considerable advantage.

**SALARY: £22,325-£25,265.** Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4 October 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G/6550.

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**British Museum**



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5

## This card has your career advancement written all over it.

Bank of Scotland is to open its new Visa Card processing centre next year. Situated in Dunfermline—just twenty minutes from Edinburgh—the centre's operation will establish yet another first in our comprehensive range of services.

This exciting project is now well under way, and we are therefore interested in recruiting personnel, fully experienced in credit card operations and who, in the interests of career advancement, would be keen to work in this part of Scotland to apply their skills and experience.

Bank of Scotland attaches great importance

to the Visa operation and the remuneration package fully reflects our desire to attract men and women of the highest calibre—and a competitive salary structure and full benefits package will be offered.

Write, enclosing C.V. and current earnings to G.G. Gordon Esq, Assistant Staff Manager, Bank of Scotland, Staff Department, P.O. Box 133, 62 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2RA.

 **BANK OF SCOTLAND**  
A FRIEND FOR LIFE

### Management Accountant c.£15,000 p.a. Holborn

Associated British Ports is the largest port operator in Britain controlling 19 ports with a diversity of traffic and growing property interests. We have a vacancy for a Management Accountant in our central finance function whose responsibilities will include:

- The preparation of financial plans and management information including annual budgets, forecasts, periodic financial results and statistics
- Monitoring and interpretation of management information
- Provision of ad hoc management accounting reports.

This appointment offers good prospects for promotion within a few years to an ambitious qualified accountant aged under 38. Candidates should have an interest in the development of the use of microcomputers for management accounting and financial planning.

For an application form write to Associated British Ports Holdings, 150 Holborn, London EC1N 2LR or tel: Jim Macrae on 01-430 1177 extn. 276.

**ABP Associated British Ports Holdings PLC**

### PERSONNEL MANAGER for LLOYD'S BROKERS

Salary £17,000 per annum plus benefits

Our clients, a much respected large Lloyd's Broking House, are seeking to appoint a Personnel Manager to their City of London Office. The duties will include recruitment at all levels, the selection and appraisal of appointments and staff in all departments, and the administration of Company communication services. The selected applicant should have had several years professional experience in a personnel department of an insurance Organisation or similar Service Industry Company, be knowledgeable in matters pertaining to industrial relations/regulation and preferably hold a relevant qualification. This is an excellent opportunity for an ambitious, personable and well presented individual who, if successful in the advertised position, will assist in the position of Personnel Director within approximately two years. Age preference 35 to 45 years. Should you wish to be considered for this first class appointment please forward your curriculum vitae in strict confidence to:



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### OFFICE AUTOMATION SALES

£26,500 on Target Earnings plus Car

One of the world's foremost Office Automation companies continues to promote advanced solutions to increasingly complex office productivity problems.

Their product philosophy ensures compatibility with most other major Office Automation vendors and recent enhancements to the range include Unix-based Local Area Networks, Cluster Systems and sophisticated communications products, which derive from sustained investment in research and development and a firm commitment to stay ahead of the market by identifying customers' needs.

Their U.K. subsidiary seeks to appoint sales professionals (24 - 35) with experience of the Office Automation, W.P. or D.P. marketplace. Candidates from related disciplines will be considered, as comprehensive field/product

training and software support will be given. A proven track record should be reinforced by a broad commercial maturity in long term negotiations and high-value capital goods sales.

For candidates with an aggressive approach to new business and a resilient, self-motivated determination to succeed, there exist excellent opportunities to progress within the company.

The remuneration package includes a high basic salary with unrestricted commission earnings and major company benefits.

For a confidential discussion please telephone our appointed consultants Richard Marsh on 044 282-7736 or Helen Stylianou on 01-603 3096, today 12am-9pm or Monday-Friday on 01-437 9347 (office hours).



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## CORPORATE PLANNING Make it happen...

c.£18,000 Southern Home Counties

... a philosophy that pervades my client's entire operation and underlines their resolve that the expansion of the Planning Department is essential to future business development. Their field in which they are a market leader is that of life assurance and pensions and this year they celebrate 150 years successful operation.

I have been retained to identify and select a key individual to expand the established Corporate Planning team who operate at a senior level in the organisation. The role offers a range of challenging opportunities that give full rein to individual creativity and initiative.

I'm seeking an individual with an eye for detail whose professionalism, maturity and plausibility wins ready acceptance in the many small group relationships that form the hub of day to day activity.

Ideally you should be a numerate graduate with around five years experience in corporate planning or related fields some of which has been spent within an insurance/financial environment. Your record will support a sound conceptual and technical knowledge of planning together with the ability to communicate at a high standard, both orally and in writing, with middle and senior management.

The salary indicated includes a highly attractive benefits package so if you would like to find out more or discuss your application, call me, Tim Grundy, on (0952) 552552 or send me your CV direct at Macmillan Davies Personnel Consultants, The Old Vaults, Parliament Square, Hertford SG14 1PL.



### Career Opportunities for QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS to play a major part in the development of BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

Our client is one of the major British financial organisations, with assets employed of over £1,000m.

Because of considerable growth and an upsurge in business, a planned expansion programme is being effected which involves the analysis and development of various financial systems and procedures. There has been considerable investment in new technology and most key areas have been decentralised. All this has had the effect of creating new openings, particularly in the area of accounting practices.

We are looking for a number of qualified Accountants to play a major role in this re-organisation and to assist in the development of computerised systems in the areas of:

- Budgetary Control
- Leasing
- Management/Financial Accounting
- and Systems Auditing

Experience of computer-based accounting in one or more of these disciplines is essential.

These are opportunities not to be missed by those seeking a worthwhile career within an organisation which recognises professional ability and which rewards accordingly. Commencing salaries range from £14,000 to £16,000 and the overall benefits package is attractive. This includes a non-contributory pension, a profit sharing arrangement, cash mortgage subsidy and, if necessary, assistance with relocation expenses. Preferred age 24-30. All positions are located in the Group's head office in London.

Please write, in strict confidence, enclosing CV and quoting ref. 327, to Douglas Atkins.



Management & Recruitment Consultants  
19 Britton Street  
London EC1M 5NQ  
Telephone: 01-250 0003

### MID-DOWNS HEALTH AUTHORITY, WEST SUSSEX

#### THE NEW CHALLENGE TO GENERAL MANAGERS

As an Authority committed to providing highest standards of patient care and facilities for a population of more than 270,000 in a rapidly developing, yet largely rural area of Sussex, we shall be looking for men and women of the highest professional calibre and expertise to take up these key, newly created general management appointments.

Accountable to the District General Manager and as a member of the District Policy Group.

#### MID-DOWNS WEST

800 beds, £18m budget, 1442 staff  
includes the Mental Handicap Service, Husham and Crawley Hospitals and Community Services.

Both key appointments will demand:

- educated to at least degree level with a professional qualification
- a proven track record of managing a complex organisation
- strong interpersonal skills
- a dynamic and creative approach
- a good communicator

Salaries are negotiable up to £25,000, clinicians in accordance with HC8619.

Contracts will be for a fixed period, normally 3 years but subject to negotiation, and will be renewable by mutual agreement.

The District General Manager, Peter Catchpole, will be happy for interested candidates to contact Graham Wood, the District Personnel Officer, in the first instance

our requirements from each unit general manager will be:

- To develop further our high standards of patient care;
- To utilize extensive leadership and management skills;
- To plan, provide and evaluate operational services;
- To obtain value for money for one of these units.

#### MID-DOWNS EAST

900 beds, £18m budget, 1502 staff  
includes Cuckfield, Haywards Heath Hospitals, Community Services and St. Francis mental illness Hospital.

For an informal discussion on 0444 457941.

If you feel you have the skills and motivation to take on one of these posts please write with a C.V. indicating your particular achievements to date and the names of two referees to: Graham Wood, District Personnel Officer, Linwood, Butlers Green Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4BE. Closing date 27th September 1985.

## DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

This is one of our top positions, reporting directly to the Director General.

The Fund is a leading international children's organisation helping more than 5 million children in 50 countries, including the UK.

The diversity and scope of the Public Affairs activities, including working with the media, publications, information-gathering and dissemination, calls for leadership, creativity and sensitivity.

Job satisfaction will be considerable. You will make a major contribution to the development of the Fund's policies, and make an impact on problems that affect children and their families in the 1980s and 1990s. The post offers worthwhile remuneration.

Applications are invited to write for further details to David Green, Director of Personnel, Save the Children, 17 Grove Lane, Camberwell, London SE5 8RD.

Closing date for applications is 30 September 1985.

 **Save the Children**

### National Schizophrenia Fellowship

Director £17,000-£19,000

A quarter of a million individuals in the UK have schizophrenia. The NSF was founded in 1972 to encourage self-help and mutual support among sufferers and their families. It has grown steadily since then in size and influence and its work is now recognised throughout the mental health field.

The Fellowship needs a DIRECTOR to spearhead the next phase of its development, in which it aims to play a leading role in securing improved public provision for sufferers.

The IDEAL CANDIDATE will be over 35, energetic and confident, with proven ability to lead an organisation and manage the challenge of expansion. She/he must be able to inspire staff, win respect from colleagues, professionals and NSF members, and effectively to present the Fellowship's concerns to legislators and the media.

For further details and application form, please contact: Beverly Nicholson-Gibson, The Coverdale Organisation, 23 Maddox Street, London W1R 9LE. Tel 01-491 7636. Completed applications to reach us no later than 18 September '85.

The NSF is a registered charity and an equal opportunity employer.

### Profile Political Relations

Our objective is to provide a first class political intelligence service and help companies, trade associations and others to put their case to the Government in Westminster.



We are looking for two new members to join our busy team:

#### A SENIOR ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

to assist a number of clients to develop their relations with Parliament and Whitehall. The salary will be negotiable, but will reflect the importance of the post and the standing of our clients.

#### an INFORMATION EXECUTIVE

to assist in ensuring that our clients in industry, the City and the professions are kept well-informed on a daily basis of relevant developments at Westminster. The salary for this post is £15,000.

Applications with C.V. should be sent by 20th September to:

Rosemary Grogan,  
Profile Political Relations Ltd,  
Polygon House,  
18-20 Brunells Road, London SW4 9BG.

### Soft Drinks Bottler SAUDI ARABIA

Brico, a leading company based in Jeddah with other bottling plants in Riyadh and Dabran, manufactures and markets a range of high quality soft drinks in Saudi Arabia.

Managing Director 'Riyadh' to be responsible for all the company's activities including manufacturing, finance, marketing and distribution. A 'hands on' approach, strong personal leadership, cost conscious management policy and willingness to work within budgets to achieve pre-set sales and production targets are the basic requirements for the job.

The candidate will be held profit accountable for the company's performance and its long term growth objectives.

The suitable candidate will be over 40 years old with a marketing/business degree and have held a senior management post within the soft drinks industry. Previous experience in the Middle East highly desirable. Chief production engineer: The key task is the efficient operation and maintenance of bottling machinery. The candidates should hold an electrical/mechanical degree with a minimum 7 years' experience in production planning and controls. Previous experience in the Middle East preferable but not essential.

Sales Marketing Manager: The key task is to head a team to sell the company products. The candidate must have a good strategic marketing and sales background, ability to set up and implement sales plans, create new markets through personal contact, advice on product support, devise advertising campaigns and most important promote the activities of his department throughout Saudi Arabia. Previous experience in the Middle East preferable and in soft drinks essential.

Benefits in addition to salaries free of local income tax include free furnished single status accommodation, free medical cover, transport, paid home leave, passage to UK, a two year renewable contract.

Please write with full CV to  
Mr A S Kahl, BCM 0490 London WC1 3EX.

### NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION SECRETARIAT MEMBER

This inter-Government organization established by a convention invites applications for an officer to assist the Secretary, Dr Malcolm Windsor. The successful candidate will be required to support the work of the Secretariat in administrative tasks and in specific projects relating to the work of the organization. For the project work it would be an advantage to have some expertise in fisheries biology or statistics but the project work may also involve some legal, economic or other areas. For the administrative work a willingness to assist in a very wide range of administrative tasks would be essential. For all areas of work some experience with micro-computers could be an advantage.

The post is based at the headquarters of the organization in Edinburgh, UK, and a salary of £17,500 is offered. This salary is free of United Kingdom income tax but a tax of 15% of salary is levied by the organization. The post would be offered on a contract of between two and three years and would be renewable with the agreement of both sides. Applicants invited to interview would have their travel costs refunded and the successful applicant would have his or her travel, but not removal, costs paid.

Applications, enclosing a CV and the names of three referees, should be submitted before 20 September 1985 to:

The Secretary,  
North Atlantic Salmon  
Conservation Organization,  
11 Rutland Square,  
Edinburgh EH2 2AR.

### REGIONAL CONTROLLER EUROPE

We are currently seeking a qualified and experienced person to Control and Co-ordinate all Administration and Financial Matters of the Council's Offices in the European Region. The post is based in London. Salary range is £16,970-£18,575 p.a. Benefits include contributory pension scheme.

Applications with full CV to:

Mr P. Mendis

Hongkong Trade Development Council  
8 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4JZ

### ASSISTANT TO DIVISIONAL DIRECTOR

We are a major firm of international consulting engineers. An interesting vacancy has arisen at our head office in Croydon for a Technical Assistant. The successful applicant will provide general assistance to a Divisional Director and will become involved in all aspects of project management including research, report writing, administration and maintenance of technical records.

Administrative experience is essential and some knowledge of litigation and/or computer applications would be helpful. A science degree would also be advantageous.

If you are aged 23-35 years please write, enclosing a brief CV and quoting reference number 306, to:

The Associate for Personnel  
MOTT, HAY AND ANDERSON  
20-26, Wellesley Road,  
Croydon CR9 2UL

 **Mott, Hay & Anderson**

International Consulting Engineers

### THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION SCHOOLS LIAISON OFFICER

The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of educational resource material for schools, fostering school/industry links; helping with educationalists, government and kindred bodies to enhance understanding of Building Society services and the teaching of money management and life skills within an education system undergoing considerable change. Innovative and administrative skills are more important than a background in education. Salary will depend on experience but is in the range £25,996-£31,000 p.a.

Benefits include a mortgage subsidy.

Applications with full CV by 11th September to John Murray, The Building Societies Association, 3 Savile Row, London W1X 1AF.



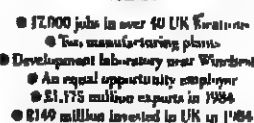
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***YOUR DEGREE IS A MARK OF YOUR POTENTIAL...  
...TO GO RIGHT TO THE TOP.***

9.79.6 9.79.8 9.79.8 9.79.7

**We're not looking for technical wizards —**

For an application form please phone or write to Kate Dawson, Recruitment Officer, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL. Tel: 01-995 1441 ext 4976. Please quote reference: T/159.

[illegible]

**between 12 noon and 7.00 pm.**



















